

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

The Monitor's view

Protectionism, 1977

Everybody's pocketbook will be affected by what happens this year in the vigorously revived controversy over "protectionism." This is a big, broad word for restrictions on free trade that have very specific effects. For example, when a country imposes protective tariffs or quotas on an imported product, it may save jobs in a domestic factory or on a domestic farm — but it may also hike the price to the consumer. The ripple effects on consumer buying of other products and on jobs in other industries become incalculable.

So, ideally, trade should be free of the artificial barriers upsetting the natural workings of the international marketplace. The bad old days of the Smoot-Hawley Act (1930) should be sufficient reminder of how wrong protectionism can go. In the effort to cushion its own farms and factories, the United States placed such severe restrictions on imports that other countries understandably retaliated and world depression was harshly aggravated.

No one wants a replay. But the world recession of the '70s, on skids greased by the high price of oil, has tempted many countries to protect their own. Some have looked to tariffs and quotas on imports. Some have found various ways to, in effect, subsidize exports. When such exports can be sold in another country for less than their real cost, the receiving country is impelled to protect its own products from unfair competition. And so a protectionist cycle is encouraged.

What to do about intensified protectionism pressures will be on the agenda of this spring's economic summit conference in London. It is already a concern of the North-South talks (assuming they get unstalled) on the needs of developing nations. It will be stressed by Prime Minister Fukuda of Japan on his visit to President Carter this month. He recently said a reversion to protectionism would be "a political tragedy of global magnitude."

Mr. Fukuda's view is not unexpected, since it is his country's exports that industries in various other countries want to be protected from. In the United States, for example, workers see their jobs threatened by the invasion of Japanese cars and steel products, by the virtual takeover of the radio and black-and-white TV market — and the growing encroachment on color TV as well. Japanese efficiency and workmanship are competitive assets by any lights, but Americans reasonably wonder if

they are fairly matched against an economic system in which the government works closely with industry, elements within industries cooperate for national goals, and outside competition is discouraged through bureaucratic and other means less overt than tariffs.

If the demand for protectionism is not to prevail, Japan will doubtless have to control its own exports. The European Economic Community has already obtained Japanese promises to raise prices and cut production in Japanese shipyards.

From the U.S. point of view, there are problems with European and other countries, too. American shoe manufacturers are again calling for the kind of restrictions President Ford refused to support.

So far, on the general subject of protectionism, the Carter administration is wisely hanging back. It does not want to signal a reversion that could set off even a minor form of the Smoot-Hawley chaos. The tariff legislation of 1974 already provides antidumping regulations and an "escape clause" to help U.S. industry injured by imports. And the interpretation of that injury appears to have been loosened from imports being a cause greater than all other causes combined, to being the largest single cause.

What needs to be done is to get greater international agreement. In the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, where the pledges of 1974 are coming up for review. In the GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) round of talks at Geneva, where the U.S. last year proposed measures to lower tariffs.

Another aspect of the problem appears in the third world. Wealthier industrial nations have discussed lowering tariffs on products from poor countries, perhaps with some means of compensating their own domestic industries for any damage from being undersold. Furthermore, at a recent meeting of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), there was a move among its five member nations to reduce tariffs among themselves.

All of these bargaining arenas must be used. As individual workers and consumers — and as nations — we cannot afford the economic chain reaction that results from unilateral actions — and reprisals. We must continue to negotiate compromise solutions.

U.S.-Britain: a 'special relationship'

By pointedly referring to Britain as "still America's mother country," President Carter more than compensated for the lack of a 10-gun salute (caused by the proximity of the Ha-nan Muslim gunmen) for visiting Prime Minister Callaghan. He also warmly reaffirmed the "special relationship" between the two English-speaking nations and paid a gracious tribute to Britain's Queen Elizabeth II, now celebrating her 25th anniversary on the throne. Mr. Callaghan in turn lauded Mr. Carter as "a President whose capacity is beyond doubt" and for improving "the political tone of the world."

The first formal contact between the two leaders, in short, went extremely well on a personal basis. But if cordial greetings and praise were all there was to it, that would not have been enough. Fortunately there was considerably more. The President and the Prime Minister plunged into an intensive survey of world problems, with main emphasis on matters economic. Mr. Callaghan in particular was looking ahead to the 7-nation economic summit conference in London in May.

Considering the concern in Western capitals over worldwide inflation and the prolonged impact of business recession, the British leader seems justified in wanting careful preparation for the May meetings, including assurances that London and Washington are more or less on the same track in their advance planning. He doubtless is correct that lack of sufficient homework made the previous Western sum-

mits, in 1975 and 1976, less successful than they might have been. Now, with his Labour government hard pressed at home, Mr. Callaghan needs all the support and prestige he can muster.

For his part, Mr. Carter soon will be facing his first international summit get-together and his first trip across the Atlantic as President. Before he encounters the leaders of Japan, Canada, France, West Germany, and Italy in London, this preliminary session with the experienced Briton could not help being of value.

The two got around to talking about Concorde, of course, although the Prime Minister wisely deferred that subject until the second day. He stressed the familiar theme that the Anglo-French supersonic plane deserves a fair trial by being granted landing rights in New York, a contention which the British leader could scarcely have returned home without having reiterated strongly at the White House. Mr. Carter was polite and cautious in reply. According to his press secretary, he "reaffirmed his desire to see the 16-month trial period at both JFK and Dulles airports." A final decision on Kennedy airport had been shelved earlier by New York authorities lest a rejection coincide with the Callaghan arrival in Washington.

The two men covered a broad range of problems, including some thorny ones, in a friendly atmosphere. That was sufficient for a first official encounter.

'I think I know what our special relationship is: having our windows open'



What U.S. role in Africa?

American aid to the African nation of Zaïre to help thwart a reported invasion from Angola is a minimal step at this point. The amount of help — about \$1 million — is small. Moreover the money was part of a sum already appropriated for Zaïre but not yet spent. Hence there could be little opposition from the public or in Congress to this limited effort to demonstrate support for a nation with which the U.S. has close relations.

But clearly this development raises disquieting questions. Just how far is the United States willing to become involved if the reported incursions escalate and the danger arises that Angolan forces, perhaps under Cuban leadership, threaten a dismemberment of Zaïre? Their objective presumably would be to detach the province of Shaba (formerly Katanga), whose mineral wealth alone sustains Zaïre. Would Washington regard that as inimical to stability in southern Africa and provide the military aid needed to avert such an action?

On a broader plane still, just how does the United States intend to deal with the still-intransigent problem of Rhodesia — and with what is certain to become an increasingly difficult situation in South Africa?

So far the Carter administration has adopted a broad stance in Africa which, in a nutshell, reduces to being on the side of the blacks in their struggle for majority rule. It recently dispatched United Nations Ambassador Andrew Young to convey that stance. The "atmosphere," so to speak, has been good.

But a stance, however plausible, is not a policy. It does not provide answers to how to handle the myriad decisions which will have to be made if the whole of southern Africa is to be spared the violence and bloodshed of revolutionary change. And although repeal of the Byrd Amendment was a positive step, to date we do not detect that a coherent, well-reasoned policy toward Africa is yet on the drawing boards in Washington.

where and how President Carter moves. When Mr. Young suggests, for instance, that the presence of Cubans in Angola poses a certain "stability" there, this seems strongly at variance with logic and without assessment of State Department and other experts on Africa.

Indeed many specialists point with uneasiness to the steady, if cautious, building of strength in Africa and wonder if the United States is not going to cede influence on the continent to the Russians by default. They have significant military holdings in Guinea, Somalia, and Angola. They have signed a treaty of friendship with Mozambique which not long ago was a client of Cuba. They are slowly penetrating the other nations as well.

Their ultimate objective seems to be to pry the West of Africa's wealth and hamper the Cape through which these riches are carried.

Judgments vary as to how serious the threat in Africa is. To be sure, the argument can be made that the United States has not wish to be dominated by the blacks by their former colonial masters. But it is hard to see how the United States can be so self-righteous as to ignore the needs of the black people in Africa.

In short, this is not a simple matter. The United States has a long way to go to develop a policy that takes into account the needs of the black people in Africa. The United States has a long way to go to develop a policy that takes into account the needs of the black people in Africa.

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Callaghan, Steel agree: stability first

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

London Prime Minister James Callaghan has reached an agreement with Liberal Party leader David Steel that he hopes will assure stable government for Britain until the House of Commons' present mandate expires 2½ years hence.

A stable political situation is considered essential if the country is to pull itself out of high inflation and high unemployment and pay its way in the world once more.

The agreement, announced to a crowded House of Commons March 23, not only promised the minority Labour government's survival on a vote of confidence debated the same day but relieves it of having — as Mr. Steel put it — "to stagger from by-election to by-election and vote to vote," not certain which vote might mean its downfall.

"My colleagues and I will support the government in the lobbies tonight," Mr. Steel said dramatically.

The Labour-Liberal agreement stops far short of a coalition and will be in the first instance an experiment only for the duration of the current session of Parliament — that is, until this fall (October).

The agreement renews a government pledge to work for devolution — self-governing assemblies — for Scotland and Wales and promises to consult Liberals on specific aspects such as proportional representation and powers of taxation.

It promises legislation for a directly elected European Parliament this year amid strong indications that the Liberals' demand for proportional representation will be met in this instance as well.

The agreement pledges consultations (which have already begun) between the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Denis Healey, and his Liberal counterpart, John Padoa-Schioppa.

In sum, it pledges the Labour Party, with 310 seats, to consult regularly with the 13 Liberals on all major legislation before it is brought before Parliament.

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Russian bear tracks appear in Africa

Moscow's growing offensive poses major challenge for Carter

By Joseph C. Harsech

The Soviets are clearly embarked upon a major operation in power politics in Africa.

As is usual in such operations they probably have both maximum and minimum objectives. At most they might hope to obtain dominant influence over a band of territory stretching across central and southern Africa, dominant influence in Ethiopia without losing their existing influence (and mutual facilities) in Somalia, and the inside track with black Africa in general. At the least they probably hope to make trouble in and with black Africa for the new American President.

The operation is timed to coincide with the debate on southern Africa in the UN Security Council where the United States has an initial advantage. The current President of the Security Council is the U.S. Ambassador to the UN, Andrew Young, himself a black and the articulator of an American policy on Africa much more friendly to the black side than American policy has ever been before. This is an advantage which the Soviets cannot meet in kind.

But they have sent Nikolai V. Podgorny, President of the Soviet Union, on a ceremonial swing to Tanzania, Zambia, and Mozambique. This shows Moscow's presumed solidarity with the black African countries which favor a black guerrilla offensive against the white regime of Prime Minister Ian Smith in Rhodesia. And the Podgorny visit is timed with the extraordinary African safari of Fidel Castro of Cuba.

Mr. Castro is a major factor in African affairs now due to the fact of having a Cuban army of some 15,000 men in Angola. Its potential for use elsewhere, if only for training purposes, is itself something all others concerned about Africa must take into account. No other non-African country wields comparable physical force in Africa.

His current effort appears to be to dissolve an ancient feud between Christian Ethiopia and Muslim Somalia with Marxist solvent and bring the two together into the Havana-Moscow axis. That he seems unlikely.

U.S., Soviets eye

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

A crisis is brewing in the struggle between the two superpowers — the U.S. and the Soviet Union — for control of the Horn of Africa, and thus of the southern entrance to the Red Sea.

Twice recently, President Carter referred in public to the Horn of Africa as a potential danger spot. Americans and Russians are waging this struggle through proxies: The U.S. using the mod-

erate Arab — U.S.S.R. using Cuban — Fidel Castro and its new-found friend in Ethiopia's military leader, Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam.

The Arab (and thus the American) blueprint envisages a regional grouping embracing Sudan, Somalia, the Territory of Afars and Issas, Eritrea and, on the other side of the Red Sea, North and South Yemen. The glue in this grouping would be Islam and the appeal of Arabism, backed by the vast oil wealth of Saudi Arabia.

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Africa: once more in superpower spotlight

Sloshing through Moscow's Spring

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

It has been almost like living under water here in Moscow in recent weeks. The thick ice of winter has dripped steadily from rooftops, archways, bridges, sidewalks, streets, gutters, and parks in the gradually warming air.

Drops splash on hats, slide between neck and collar, splatter coats. Doorways turn into miniature waterfalls. Muscovites step around large puddles. Children stamp joyfully into them.

Parks are slowly turning from sheets of ice into acres of mud. Wet shoes track wet footprints onto the wooden floors of hallways and apartments.

A lone grandfather sits in Moscow's Red Army Park, surveying ice that still covers the pond in front of him. He guards a pink baby carriage in which a baby, flat on its back in a grayed Russian style, is tied like a parcel in yards of white and two red ribbons. Pools are forming on the surface of the ice, and muddy

bare spots are beginning to appear beneath still-leafless trees.

In such ways winter relaxes its hold on European Russia, and slowly, slowly spring begins to appear.

It has been a good winter, as the Russians say, cold with plenty of snow, good for long walks, purple cheeks, and cross-country skiing. But it is not yet entirely over.

Unmelted snow and ice still reach up to the seats of many a green park bench — forcing two gossiping grandmothers in one park to perch on the back of a bench, their feet resting where they normally would sit.

Winter fur hats can still be seen, but with their ear flaps up, and not down against the cold. Heavy coats have far from disappeared.

Daytime temperatures have crept up to about 8 degrees C. (about 37 degrees F.), but the air is still sharp, especially in early morning and in late afternoon.

In the suburbs and out in the countryside, snow still lies thick under birch trees (though the layers are thinner now).

Winter is on the run. *Please turn to Page 14

Europe

French Government at stake

Left blow staggers Giscard & Co.

By Jim Browning
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Paris
In France the battle lines have been drawn for a head-on struggle between left and right which is expected to dominate politics here for the next year and end with a showdown over effective control of the national government in March, 1978.

Leaders of the center-right governing coalition have been shocked by the unexpectedly strong victory of the Socialist-Communist "Union of the Left" in the final round of nationwide municipal elections Sunday, March 20. The most important loser appears to be the compromise and reform strategy of French President Giscard d'Estaing.

The left is already claiming to represent 52 percent of the French electorate, and predicting it will win control of Parliament. At present the government has a 100-seat majority in the 480-seat National Assembly.

"This time we have the feeling it is the beginning of the end for this regime which has ruled for [nearly] 20 years," said deputy Socialist leader Pierre Mauroy, who easily won re-election as Mayor of Lille.

One of the few victories for the national government ruling coalition came in Paris. But even that win brought bad news for the President.

Chirac

Gaullist leader Jacques Chirac, who had challenged the President's chosen candidate for mayor of Paris, appeared to win outright control of the city council, virtually assuring him designation on Friday as the city's first elected mayor since 1871.

But even in Paris the left made unexpected gains, winning new seats on the council despite the exodus of working-class voters to the suburbs. President Giscard d'Estaing's mayoral candidate, industry Minister Michel d'Ornano, was himself defeated in his electoral district by a Communist-led list of incumbent municipal councillors.

"In a great number of French cities . . . the [ruling] majority has lost the battle of the municipalities," Gaullist leader Chirac said afterward. "It would be pointless not to admit it." Despite criticism from the President's close supporters that he had divided and weakened the ruling coalition, Mr. Chirac insisted that only through his style of tough anti-Marxist political fighting could the current majority stand a chance of maintaining control of parliament in 1978. Though allies in government, Mr. Chirac's Gaullists have opposed the President's reformist tactics, and Mr. Chirac claimed a leftist would have become mayor of Paris if he had not run for the office.

Barre

Prime Minister Raymond Barre, in a special statement, appeared to answer the Chirac challenge with a call for all the pro-government parties to "unify without second thought or equivocation around the President of the Republic and the government." He added he intends to continue working for economic and financial recovery, which the President has hoped will win widespread support from the political center.

This year, however, the left has won an unprecedented majority:

- Before the election, the left controlled 98 of the nation's 321 major cities. By winning 60 large cities away from pro-government mayors, the Union of the Left now controls 158 large cities — more than 70 percent of the nation's important urban centers. The vote appeared to confirm that the socialist Party is the nation's largest.

- Unified leftist electoral lists led by Communist mayoral candidates won about 22 of the new cities, and the Communist Party proudly noted that none of its incumbent mayors was defeated. Perhaps more important, the results indicated Socialist voters no longer hesitate to swing their support to allied Communist candidates, something they will have to continue to do if the coalition is to win control of the legislature.

"The Communists no longer frighten the French," sighed former Gaullist leader Alexandre Sanguinetti. If he is right, it



Chirac: lone victor over French left

would reflect a crucial change among center-left voters.

The left's gains were considered all the more significant since they repeat similar advances in local regional elections last year and in some special legislative elections.

Early parliamentary elections, which some politicians had predicted could come this summer, are now considered much less likely because of the ruling coalition's concern about the left's strong showing.

Belfast terrorists blast message 'we're still in business'

By Jonathan Hirsch
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Northern Ireland's contrasts stand out sharply in Belfast's "Falls" — a tight triangle of crumbled brick row houses and vandalized modern housing where the illegal IRA (Irish Republican Army) finds sanctuary.

The hemmed-in Roman Catholic families of the Falls, jobless for generations, curse politicians of all brands and shrug off daily terrorism. "How could it be any worse?" they ask.

Wary Catholics along Leeson Street in the heart of the Falls long ago gave up marking the sidewalk where local men, women, and children were killed — where patrolling soldiers and police have died. But other marks

are not worn away or forgotten. Down the street and not far away are the wealthy suburbs — Malone Road, Dundonald, and the old Parliament at Stormont — all untouched by nearly a decade of violence.

Farther away in that direction lie the fine hotels, the dramatic coastline, the sportsmen's links and lakes that bring Ulster a steady income from tourists who know that the violence is confined to a few small areas.

Looking up Leeson Street the other way, one sees closer, greener hills with new paths for springtime mountain walkers. Curled in the hills' green arms lies Belfast Loch, ending at the busy shipyard with its twin "Goliath" cranes fitting together 300,000-ton ships at assembly-line speed.

Above the base of the Falls triangle is the

soaring glass and concrete mass of the Europa Hotel — and wire barricades that separate the Falls from Belfast's modern business district.

The wire barricades and body searches did not beat the bombers two weeks ago.

Four shops inside the barriers were hit, two more hotels were bombed, and 100 pounds of gelignite caved in the gates of Belfast's Crumlin Road Jail. These attacks were pointless in military or economic terms. They were crucial in the terrorists' propaganda battle to show that "we're still in business."

And almost unnoticed: one policeman shot and killed, a second wounded; one reserve soldier shot and killed, a second wounded; one English businessman shot and killed.

For the families of the three men killed, it might seem there's a war on — despite the

calm and prosperity ruling in most of this British province.

At least one such element of contrast is gone; 1972 was the last time this writer saw British troops observe an old custom by saluting the passing coffin of an IRA man killed in action.

Yet this recent violence brought a fresh reminder that the British Army still plays according to traditional rules.

The week of terrorist bombing and killing ended with an IRA threat to attack the Royal Victoria Hospital unless troops left the building — which sits at the apex of the Falls triangle, overlooking this IRA haunt. British officers replied that they would not be so ungrateful as to use the convenient hospital roof for observing IRA movements in the Falls.

British-based group propose alternatives to test animals in laboratories

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Sixty million animals are used in laboratory testing in the United States each year, and 5 million in Britain. An organization founded here by an eminent plant pathologist and a Wimbledon housewife now is seeking to extend to the United States its campaign for alternatives to the use of animals in medical and commercial tests.

Unlike many antivivisection societies, this organization does not simply declare itself opposed to all use of animals in laboratory testing. It recognizes that in the present stage of

medical research, scientists will consider that animals are essential in certain kinds of testing.

What it seeks to prevent, according to its scientific administrator, Andrew Rowan, is the indiscriminate use of animals in cases where alternative methods exist and where the use of animals may be dangerously misleading.

Other animals used

Most animals used in experiments are mice, Dr. Rowan says. But there is wide use of increasingly difficult-to-obtain primates (monkeys and apes) and of dogs and cats as well. Two hundred thousand dogs and an equal number of cats are used in experiments in the

United States each year. Much of the testing is not for medical research per se but for the development of new cosmetics and tobacco substitutes.

Dr. Rowan's organization known as FRAME (Fund for the Replacement of Animals in Medical Experiments), was founded in 1969 by Mrs. Dorothy Hegarty, a housewife horrified by reading details of a medical experiment involving animals. She got in touch with a leading plant pathologist, Dr. Charles Foster, and together they launched FRAME. It operates on a shoestring budget of some £20,000 (\$34,000) a year.

Dr. Rowan spends much of his time combing through scientific literature for examples of ways in which experiments can be conducted without animals. He then brings these examples to the attention of the scientific community. Alternatives already offered include cell cultures and mathematical, computer, and physical models. Dr. Rowan publishes his suggestions in abstracts, which are then circulated to scientific and medical libraries.

Principal users

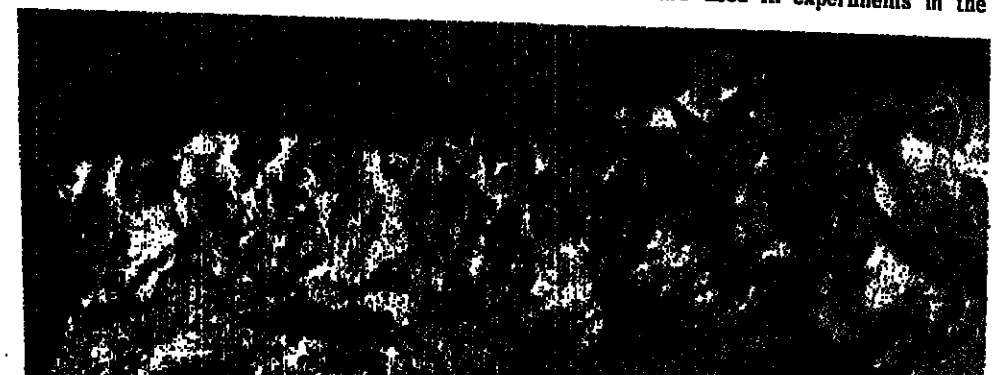
An American motor manufacturer, Dr. Rowan said, used large apes in studies of car crashes. When asked why it did not try life-size human dolls which would more accurately duplicate human size, shape, and functions, the answer came back that only living animals would instinctively brace themselves at the moment of a crash. What the manufacturer ignores, Dr. Rowan said, was that apes react in

these crash studies were so heavily drugged that it would have been impossible for them to react in any meaningful way.

Much of the experimentation involving animals is carried on by manufacturers of pharmaceuticals or by government laboratories testing new drugs before authorizing them for market use. Some of this testing, Dr. Rowan said, can be misleading because certain animals react differently to certain drugs than do human beings. Morphine exhilarates a human being; it depresses a cat. Penicillin and quinine can be toxic to guinea pigs, yet doctors consider them useful to man. Furthermore, even among human beings reactions are so varied that a drug that will be safe for one individual will be dangerous to another.

"We must accept that many drugs are not safe [for man] and never will be," says Dr. Rowan. In many cases it is only testing on human cell tissue and eventually on human beings that will establish the relative degree of safety of a particular drug.

Dr. Rowan has found that most scientists and companies respond positively to information indicating that safer, cheaper, more humane alternatives to animal testing are available. As FRAME asks in one of its pamphlets: "Perhaps every researcher should check with his conscience two or three times before starting any experiment. Do I really need to do it? And if the honest answer were given, perhaps we would see a real reduction in animal experiments."



In laboratory experiments tiny mice are most often the victims

Europe

Why Italy teeters on brink of political collapse

Inflation, loan terms, government spending among problems

By David Willey
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Rome
While the French weigh up the implications of the swing left in recent local elections, the British Government teeters on the brink, and the Dutch Government has resigned, Italy also is in the throes of political crisis.

Italian Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti threatens to resign, just when he is host this weekend here in Rome to the eight other heads of government of the European Common Market for celebrations marking the 20th anniversary of the signing of Rome Treaty.

Since Mr. Andreotti took office last July, his minority Christian Democrat government has depended on Communists and Socialists abstaining in parliamentary votes. Now the Prime Minister threatens to resign unless the

Communists and Socialists defy their own militants and trade union allies by approving the conditions laid down by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in Washington for Italy's latest economic rescue loan of \$530 million.

Less stringent conditions

These conditions are not particularly onerous. In fact they are less stringent than those accepted by Britain in return for its recent massive IMF loan to shore up the pound sterling. But the terms demand that Italian workers accept serious wage restraint policies. And it is evident that Prime Minister Andreotti does not have the necessary consensus to impose unpopular tax rises or tamper with the wage indexing system which for the past decade has protected Italian workers against inflation.

IMF officials who spent two weeks in Rome earlier this month inspecting Italy's accounts and assessing its credit worthiness insist on two main points. First, government spending must be kept within strict limits for the next two years. Second, the rate of inflation, currently running at over 20 percent, must be brought below 10 percent by 1978.

The IMF experts believe that Italy's system of wage indexing must be corrected to prevent a wage-cost spiral. At the end of last year Mr. Andreotti told unions and employers that they must work out some formula together to reduce labor costs, which are making Italian exports uncompetitive in some markets.

But union-management talks produced very little agreement and time is running out fast. The major trade union federations organized a national one-day strike last week to protest Mr. Andreotti's wage-restraint policies.

The Communists, who hold the key to Mr. Andreotti's survival, are keeping their options open for the moment. The party has come under increasing attack from workers and students for supporting Prime Minister Andreotti for the past eight months without getting any return.

However, Communist leader Enrico Berlinguer knows that if he brings the government crashing down by withdrawing his support, there is no viable left-wing majority to run the country. And a premature general election this year could well result in a poorer Communist performance than last year — owing to increas-

ing middle class apprehension about what the Communists might do if they gain power in Italy.

One solution being discussed by the Communists and Christian Democrats is to bring some nonpolitical technocrats into government.

Currency warning

While the politicians wag their tongues, Italy's devalued currency is again pointing a warning finger at what will happen unless some serious economic policy decisions are taken soon. The Bank of Italy has been dipping into its reserves heavily to support the lira again this week.

Student riots and political instability coupled with a pollution scare in the Mediterranean Sea off the heel of Italy have caused a heavy drop in tourist bookings for the coming summer season.

The Minister for Tourism told the Cabinet last week that the proposed IMF loan represented only one-fifth of the value of foreign currency brought into Italy by tourists each year. If Italian workers have not yet got the message, foreign tourists apparently have — that Italy faces a very uncertain future.

Attention plane spotters:

When touring 'sensitive' countries, keep your noses to the ground

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Athens
If your hobby is "plane spotting," avoid practicing it in countries which have tense relations with their neighbors.

This advice to tourists heading for the sunny countries this spring has just been learned the hard way by five young Britons who began serving ten-month sentences in Korydallia prison here March 19.

Within 4 days of their arrest near the Greek-U.S. air base of Hellenikon next to Athens International Airport, the five British amateur plane spotters, as they described themselves, had been speedily tried and sentenced. Their ordeal began with 24 hours of interrogation by Greece's National Security Service.

All were found guilty of recording types, serial numbers, and schedules of military aircraft using Greece's major military air base.

Prosecution exhibits

The young men, Christopher Knott, Kieron Pillbeam, Timothy Speelman, Christopher Taylor and Roy Sturgess, were taken handcuffed to the courtroom where prosecution exhibits included field glasses and notes. No cameras or radios were used.

The men's Greek defense attorney, who has appealed the sentences, said he was astonished at the severity of the sentence. Greek officials said that, theoretically, the Britons could have been given the capital penalty if convicted of espionage on behalf of a foreign power.

Last year a West German tourist was jailed here for photographing shipping in Piraeus harbor. In Yugoslavia, several British tourists were jailed for plane spotting. Far doing the same, an Irishman was arrested in Belgium.

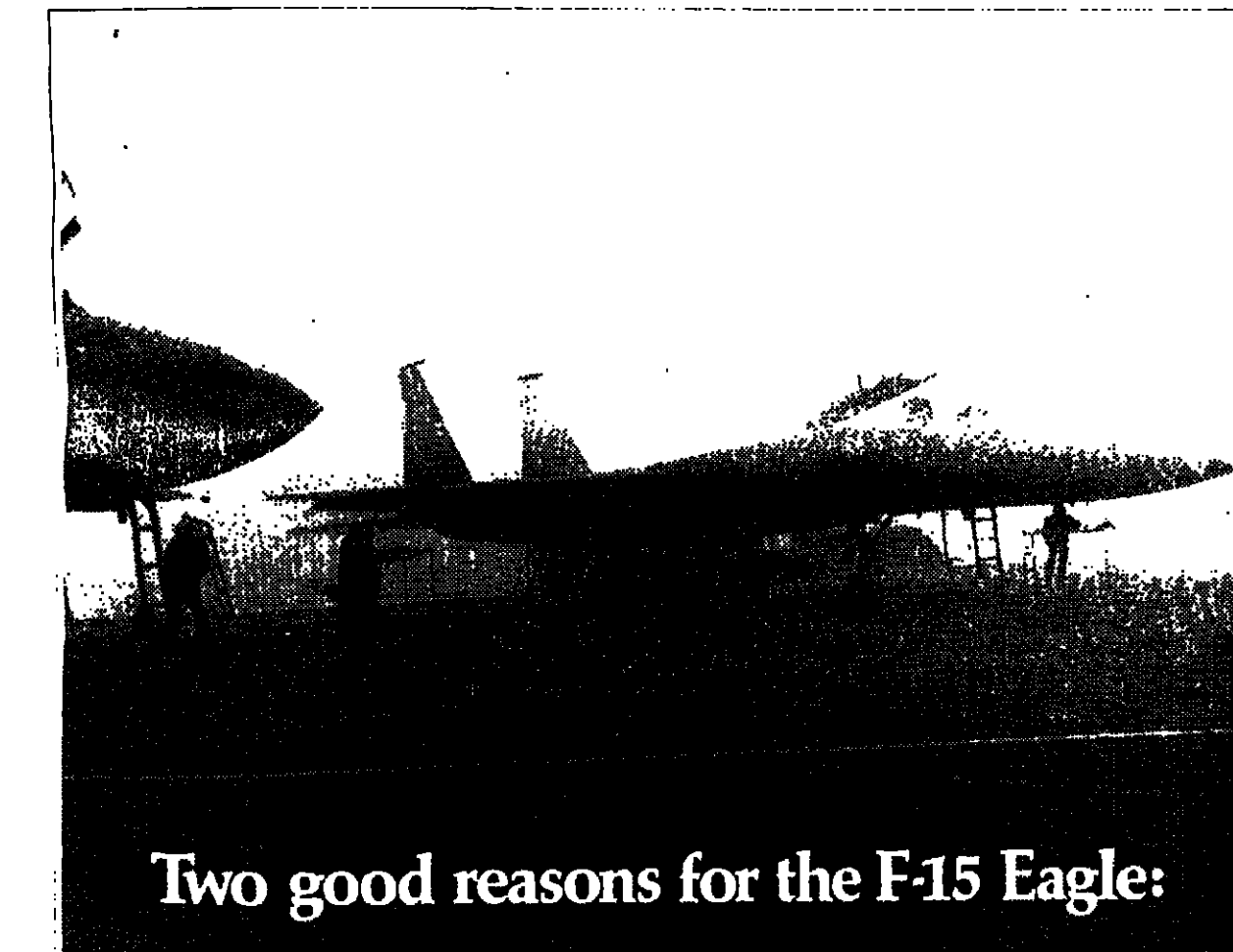
Avid amateur plane spotters are likely to find Mediterranean countries particularly sensitive about their activities at this moment.

Greek protests

Greece has protested to Turkey against current sea and air maneuvers in Turkish and international waters near the Greek Aegean island, including Sikros, Kos, and Chios, which draw many tourists. The Greek Government claims the Turkish maneuvers endanger sea and air navigation, but Greece has said it will follow the situation closely without taking special military measures.

Greek and Turkish representatives are due to meet March 31 to discuss disputed Aegean Sea boundaries and air corridors. On the same day, Greek and Turkish Cypriot leaders are to meet in Vienna under United Nations auspices to continue exploring ways of ending the Cyprus dispute.

While such delicate issues remain unsettled, the warning to plane spotters is especially timely. In Britain, with a very restricted view of the sky.



Two good reasons for the F-15 Eagle:

Half the world is always in darkness. And 40 percent is covered by clouds.

Clouds or darkness engulf most NATO nations 70% of the time. When such conditions prevail, "day fighter aircraft" are little more than ceremonial cannon, their diminutive airframes limiting their radar size, their heat-seeking missile firepower "blinded" in the moisture-laden skies.

To survive and win in the air combat arena, you have to be ready to take on all contenders. The adversary will choose the terms. That's why the F-15 Eagle now being assigned to NATO was designed so that it doesn't have to pick its day to fight. It will go where it is needed; when it is needed. Day or night. Good weather or bad.

The F-15's attack radar system gives the pilot long-range "eyes" to acquire, identify, track and fire on a hostile aircraft—before it sees him. Visual displays, combined with the inertial navigation system and a digital computer, help the pilot plan his attack. All necessary target data, the status of weapons systems and firing cues for precision weapon delivery are provided on both his windscreens and cockpit displays.

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Africa

Zaire: Cuba's role and America's dilemma

Cuba is involved but 'no hard evidence'
Cubans are among invaders

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Western intelligence sources say Cuba is at least indirectly involved in fighting now under way in the African country of Zaire.

Although these sources have no evidence that Cubans are among the invaders of Zaire's copper-rich Shaba Province, they indicate that units of the Cuban Army stationed in neighboring Angola had a hand in training the invaders.

The information tends to substantiate Zairean claims of Cuban involvement in the two-week-old invasion of Shaba, the former Katanga Province, by some 5,000 Katangan gendarmes, many of whom fled to Angola in 1963.

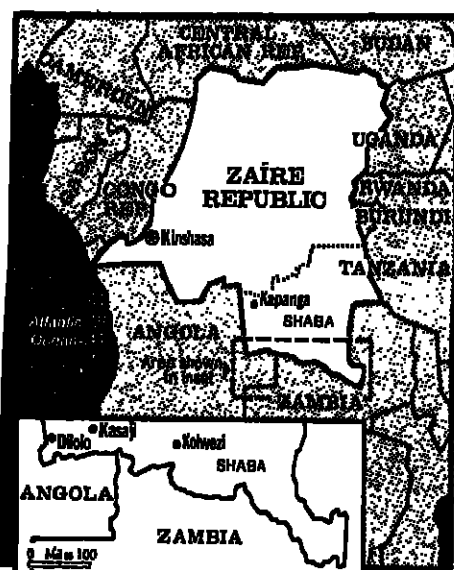
Officials in Zaire are making much of alleged Cuban participation in the struggle. They claim Cubans are actually among the invaders and call attention to the presence of 10,000 to 12,000 Cuban soldiers in Angola.

Washington sources will not go that far in implicating the Cubans, but they do not rule out that possibility. For now they stand on Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance's statement March 18 that "we have no hard evidence" that Cubans are among the invaders.

The Cuban role, whatever it eventually proves to have been, has to be measured against the Caribbean island's increasing involvement in African affairs. Cuban President Fidel Castro has soldiers stationed in at least 10 African countries; he is on an extensive visit to half-a-dozen of them.

Ever since October and November, 1975, when Dr. Castro began his massive troop buildup in Angola, attention has been focused on the Cuban presence in Africa. But that presence goes back 10 years or so.

Much of the Cuban activity is shrouded in mystery. Intelligence sources indicate there is



difficulty nailing down hard evidence about the presence of Cubans, their activities, and their purposes.

In the case of Zaire, however, there is strong suspicion that Cuba is lending its support to the Moscow-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) and its leader, President Agostinho Neto, in the latter's anger over alleged Zairean support for the MPLA's opponents in Angola's continuing civil war.

Some Katanga leaders have been in Cuba, it is understood, and President Neto discussed their situation with Dr. Castro when he visited Cuba last July.

Dr. Castro is in Tanzania after visiting Algeria, Libya, Somalia, and Ethiopia. There are hints he may have stopped in Uganda before reaching Tanzania; and he is due to visit Angola as well, to tour parts of the country where his troops are currently stationed.

The U.S. case for and against
helping the Mobutu government

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Is the United States about to be sucked into an African military involvement in Zaire?

This is the current question after the United States responded to Zaire President Mobutu Sese Seko's call for help to meet what he calls an invasion from neighboring Angola. Admittedly the American response has been modest so far: the speeding up of the delivery of a mere \$2 million worth of military supplies (not including arms and ammunition) already authorized.

The arguments for helping General Mobutu include:

- The size and strategic geographical location of Zaire. In area it is the biggest of all black African countries. Situated in the very heart of Africa, it has common frontiers with no fewer than nine other lands. It has hitherto been one of the biggest recipients of American aid in all Africa.

- The need not to remain passive in the face of what might turn out to be a Soviet-Cuban backed initiative (not yet proven) to disrupt a country represented by many Africans as being one of the few remaining U.S. clients in the continent.

The arguments against helping General Mobutu include:

- He has lost his broad-based support among his people, despite his remarkable and popular success in holding Zaire together after the upheavals of the early 1960s, following the departure of the country's Belgian rulers. Since the early 1970s, General Mobutu has become increasingly authoritarian — his critics would say callous — and his regime increasingly corrupt.

- The invaders who have crossed into the Zaire province of Shaba (formerly Katanga) are spearheaded by several hundred Katangan gendarmes who have been living in exile in An-

gola since they fell foul of General Mobutu from 1965 onwards. They had once been allied with the late Moise Tshombe and his mercenaries in trying to set up an independent Katanga. Their aim now, they say, is to return to that dream but simply to top the Mobutu regime in Kinshasa, the Zaire capital.

U.S. (and other) critics of any further American involvement to help keep General Mobutu in power argue that such a course could be the U.S. committed to an increasingly discredited national leader — with inevitable long-term harm to both the American image and American interests in Africa.

The dilemma for President Carter and his administration is that it is by no means clear whether the incursion from Angola into Zaire's Shaba province is a ploy in the superpower struggle for Africa or simply a local job seen at least as involving Zaire politics and most as Angola's President Neto giving Zaire President Mobutu a tit-for-tat. (Mr. Neto expects General Mobutu of encouraging or helping the antigovernment guerrillas make a go of it still challenging the central authority of Mr. Neto's Soviet and Cuban-backed government in Luanda.)

Interestingly, the Chinese have not been to charge that a Soviet hand is behind the incursion into southern Zaire. The official China News Agency in Peking described March 20 as "a premeditated and planned aggression engineered by the Soviet social imperialists, another major step of the latter to intensify their infiltration and expansion in Africa."

President Mobutu flew to Kolwezi in Shaba March 19 to prove that that key town had not fallen to the invaders, as had been reported. He announced his own troops — whose supply and communications problems are great, given Zaire's size — had recaptured a place called saji. (Other places close to the border, including Disonge, Dilolo, and Kapanga, were reportedly still in the invaders' hands.) Gen. Mobutu hurried back to Kinshasa because of trouble in the neighboring Congo Republic, where President Marien Ngouabi was assassinated in Brazzaville March 19.

Shaba is the richest of all Zaire's provinces and the home of the country's great copper industry, supplying 40 percent of the total national income. It was this provincial wealth which tempted Moise Tshombe, backed by white and particularly Belgian interests, to set up an independent Katanga over a decade and a half ago.

South Africa: whites muster clout against apartheid

By June Goodwin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Johannesburg
At the height of the black unrest in South Africa last year many businessmen decided they needed to band together to help solve black problems.

A survey of what they have done since then shows only modest progress. For the Urban Foundation, an organization they formed in December, is still laying its own foundation.

Three months after it began, the foundation has little solid to show for its efforts. But the organization should not be written off quite yet.

The first priority of the foundation is "the normalization of land ownership," according to Nick Diemont, who works with Anglo-American (mining) Corporation and is deeply involved in putting the foundation together.

That means the foundation wants the government to make it legal for urban blacks to own their own homes. At present blacks can purchase leaseholds on houses in black townships but cannot own the land.

Unless home ownership laws are changed, nothing the Urban Foundation might try to do will have a real impact, Mr. Diemont said.

Given the clout of the foundation — a pre-

formation meeting in November reads like a white businessmen's "Who's Who" of South Africa — The government could well change this pivotal law in its policy of apartheid.

But the problem in South Africa is that most whites do not realize how very much black thinking has changed — down to the grass-roots level — over the past year.

Likewise, most members of the Urban Foundation are probably not aware; but Mr. Diemont is.

He knows, for example that the Black Peoples Convention (BPC), which was the spearhead of last year's political activity, completely rejects the Urban Foundation, by trying to placate a few blacks, would merely be perpetuating the system of apartheid instead of abolishing it.

"Capitalism, as presently constituted in South Africa, does perpetuate racism," Mr. Diemont said.

It is clear that if the Urban Foundation would pressure the government to get rid of apartheid, the government would have to. But it is equally clear that the Urban Foundation will not do that.

A social worker heavily involved in black-white issues, who was originally optimistic about the foundation, says the organization is overstructuring.

"If they wanted to make some impact, they should send in 20 trucks and remove the rubbish on the streets. There are streets in meadowlands [in the black township of Soweto near Johannesburg] where you can't get past for the rubbish."

What has the Urban Foundation done?

1. It has gone in to Soweto to look around and is planning to set up a demonstration community project in Orlando West that "will change the lives of 100 families," Mr. Diemont said.

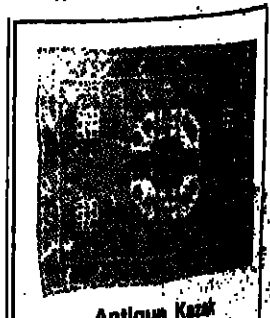
2. In the southern province of Natal, 100 white businessmen were taken on buses to see black townships; many of the men had never seen one of these townships before.

3. The foundation has appointed an executive director, Justice Jan Steyn, a judge of the Cape Town Supreme Court.

A problem with the Urban Foundation is that although Mr. Diemont and a few others may know how explosive the black situation remains, most foundation members still need to be educated to the facts.

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United States

Plans for a dream: no world poverty by year 2000

By David R. Francis
Business and financial editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston
James P. Grant, president of the Overseas Development Council, sounds like a dreamer. He talks of the eradication of the worst aspects of poverty on a worldwide basis by the end of the century.

That goal, however, could become official policy of the United States and other important industrial countries. There is talk at high levels in Washington of major new initiatives to help the third world — a sort of Marshall Plan for poor countries.

President Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance have already verbally approved the January suggestion of World Bank president Robert S. McNamara for a new independent commission to make recommendations on the economic relationships between the rich and poor nations.

That commission, it is thought, could be ready to make its proposals for relieving world poverty by the end of this year.

Formal appointment of the commission is being delayed until early June. Willy Brandt, former chancellor of West Germany and current chairman of the Social Democratic Party,

has accepted appointment as chairman of the commission.

Former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D) of Minnesota are being considered as the U.S. members of the 10-man group — five from the industrial countries, five from the less-developed nations.

Technically, it is considered possible to abolish the most grim kind of poverty now suffered by hundreds of millions of people in poor countries. Research by Mr. Grant's council indicates that it would require relatively modest economic steps.

The industrial countries, for instance, would have to step up their low- or no-interest foreign aid to 0.5 percent of total national output.

Washington experts say the Carter administration is likely to be much more sympathetic to the plight of the third-world nations than the Ford administration.

The new administration, for instance, now is willing to discuss with the third-world countries the question of stabilization of individual commodity prices and the possibility of later "pooling" the funds set aside for each commodity, so that one might borrow from the other.

However, the Carter team has yet to draft and overall policy toward the third world.

In a report released recently the Overseas Development Council suggested that the administration has two options:

- It could essentially carry forward the existing policies, though with more energy and feeling for the third world.

- Or, it could "recognize the end of one era" and launch a series of major new initiatives "to make the world substantially better."

The council, a nonprofit research and public education body in Washington, would clearly prefer the more grandiose scheme. It is perhaps noteworthy that the author of the report, Roger D. Hansen, is temporarily working in the White House.

Two weeks ago, key officials of the major industrial countries met in Washington to prepare for the economic summit May 7 and 8 in London. Already, foreign participants noted, the United States has shown a determination to be more forthcoming in the North-South dialogue.

That dialogue is currently under way in Geneva at a meeting of the United Nations Commission on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) on the question of a fund or funds for stabilizing commodity prices.

It will continue when the Conference on International Economic Cooperation resumes in Paris toward the end of May.

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United States

About that 136-gallon loaf of bread on your table . . .

By Brad Kulcherbucker
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco
That loaf of bread on your breakfast table there. Any idea how much water it took to transform it from plowed field to toast? How about the bowl of oranges, or your cotton pajamas?

Whatever you guessed, it's probably not enough. The bread took 136 gallons, the oranges 47 gallons per pound, and your pajamas account for 900 gallons — not counting another 1,000 gallons or so to process the cotton lint fibers into cloth.

As drought lingers in much of the West and Midwest, engineers and scientists say that farming and ranching consumes 85 percent of all water used in a heavily agricultural state like California. But they usually talk in dimensions that make your eyes glaze over: "acre-feet," "pounds-per-million," hundreds of thousands of gallons.

But at a time when some communities have rationed home water use, those terms reduced to the consumer or single-family level, are easier to comprehend. A new study shows the almost astronomical quantities of water needed to produce food and fiber.

Costly new equipment

For farmers, drastic cutbacks in water supplies may mean switching to sprinkler systems and "drip irrigation" every few hours instead of flooding once a week. But new systems cost up to \$3,000 and take time to install. For now, many farmers are either switching to less water-intensive crops or (in the case of fruit trees) simply forgetting about the harvest and concentrating on saving the trees.

For most people, the high amount of water required to produce a simple breakfast may lead to higher prices and maybe fewer oranges. Or it could mean conserving water by finally starting that diet or making do with last year's clothes.

Crop specialists with the Kern County Coop-

erative Extension in Bakersfield, California, (supported by the University of California and the U.S. Department of Agriculture under a land-grant college agreement) recently sat down with scratch pads and slide rules to translate large-scale farm water needs into something readily understandable.

They knew from agricultural records how much irrigation the average acre of a particular crop needed and what could be expected as a harvest. From there, it was a simple matter to scale the figures down from acre to tabletop.

Computing the gallons

An acre-foot of water (4,840 square yards, 12 inches deep) is 326,000 gallons, or about what a five-member family uses to wash, cook, flush, and sprinkle its lawn in a year. Normally, it takes more than two acre-feet to produce the average 6,000-pound yield of wheat per acre. That translates to 136 gallons per one-pound loaf of bread.

One acre-foot equals 14,000 pounds of potatoes (23 gallons a pound), 2,600 pounds of tomatoes (125 gallons per pound), or 7,000 pounds of oranges (47 gallons per pound.)

The average acre of cotton yields 1,100 pounds of lint, but needs three acre-feet of water to do it. Since one man's shirt takes a half-pound of cotton lint, that means 447 gallons of water per shirt, the scientists figure.

It even takes 233 gallons of water to produce one quart of milk. That includes irrigation for silage and alfalfa, lots of hosing-down to keep barns sanitary, and the cow's own thirst. It is worth keeping that in mind when someone asks you to drink fruit juice and milk instead of water.

Even farmers sometimes shake their heads at the amount of water they need.

"I didn't realize it took that much water," said Ed Souder of the Council of California Growers, the organization which asked the Bakersfield team to do the study. "I don't think the average person has any idea of the water it takes to produce the food he eats or the clothes on his back."



	Gallons of water
Loaf of bread	136 gals.
Cotton pajamas	900 gals.
Quart of milk	223 gals.
1 lb. of tomatoes	125 gals.
1 lb. of oranges	47 gals.
1 lb. of potatoes	23 gals.

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United States

New England's poor: how to break the poverty pattern

By Ward Morehouse III
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

In previous articles, the existence of rural poverty in northern New England has been documented — from children deprived of basic nutrition to old people suffering through the rigors of severe winter weather with inadequate housing and lack of heat.

It has also been shown that, while a number of public and private agencies and programs are in place to aid the poor, their performance falls far short of the need.

Here are suggestions, gathered from both high- and low-level sources in private and public welfare, as to how existing programs can be improved — along with some new ideas:

• A critical need is for more anti-poverty agency "outreach workers" to regularly visit the poor and help prevent them from "falling through the gaps" in services.

The Aroostook County Action Program (ACAP) in Maine has six such workers; it needs 20 to do the job, says ACAP executive director Norman Fournier. Recently, budget limits forced ACAP to limit the mileage of the outreach workers it has.

• It is generally agreed that an overall study is needed on the extent of rural poverty in northern New England and what is being done not only by the CAP agencies, but by others — from the Salvation Army to the Association of Aroostook Indians. This kind of overview would lead toward eliminating gaping holes in services as well as any duplication.

The U.S. Department of Health, Education,

and Welfare (HEW) is making a start in this direction by conducting a study of the distribution of federal human-services dollars to determine the difference in appropriations between rural and urban areas, says Barry Morrisroe, director of the office of rural development of HEW.

• Economic development is seen as the key to getting people off welfare. The North Country Council of Franconia, N.H., is a nonprofit organization devoted to bolstering the job picture of the northern sector of the state. Top-priority economic development programs include building industrial parks in five "growth centers," amid the scattered population of about 66,000 people.

• Patrick Chont, director of research for U.S. Economic Development Administration, says revitalization of old mill towns is the most desirable way to help northern New Englanders.

• Those who work with the poor in northern New England feel strongly that hopes should not be raised only to be dashed — that if programs are initiated, they should be funded and followed through.

Congress passed the Rural Development Act of 1972 to encourage and speed up economic growth in the rural areas, but results from it are hard to find.

• In a number of cases, it was found that friction between antipoverty agencies and other groups trying to help the poor impeded progress.

• "Barriers to the delivery of human services must be overcome," says Mary New-

man, New England regional director for HEW. "One means of overcoming the barriers to the delivery of human services to rural areas is in the joint mobilization of resources of various rural communities. Rural communities with limited capabilities need to get together with other communities in similar circumstances within their state in order to pool their resources and jointly plan and organize for human-service systems. . . . By forming such bodies as rural planning councils, they may more effectively compete for state and federal grants."

"In short," says Mrs. Newman, "I see structures such as rural planning agencies as the culmination of partnerships between rural communities working cooperatively with state and federal agencies with the goal of developing and enhancing human service in rural New England."

• William Kenda, who made a documentary film called "A Question of Survival" which explores the problems of rural poverty in Washington County, Maine, lists three developments he feels would result in significant progress toward meeting the needs of the poor: First, he would like to see a sharp lessening of rivalry between groups seeking to help the poor. Second, he feels that if each antipoverty agency would concentrate on a single, positive program over a long period of time there would be greater chance of success. Third, he would like to see local people become more conscious of the way big companies may be exploiting them by paying low wages.

Last of three articles.



By Peter Main, staff photographer

'Winnie' is on welfare

Youngster with her doll is a member of a large family in Maine that is on welfare. There are programs aimed at breaking the poverty pattern, so that tots like Winnie will not wind up on the dole when they grow up.

Instant voting gains support

By Peter C. Stuart
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
The American voting system may be about to undergo its most sweeping changes since woman suffrage 56 years ago.

The next time an American votes for congressman or president, he might register just minutes before casting his ballot; finance the congressional race from his tax money; and elect the president directly instead of through the Electoral College.



By M. Norman Melnick, staff photographer

New plan could boost voter turnout

All these innovations — each one capable of triggering a fundamental political repercussion of its own — could become law by the 1978 congressional election or the 1980 presidential election, owing to a succession of changes in the White House, Congress, and public opinion.

Vice-President Walter F. Mondale, announcing support for the electoral proposals March 22 by the two-month-old Carter administration, described them as continuing "the momentum toward a society in which all citizens participate as freely, as fully, and as equally as possible in our democracy."

The "momentum" of the individual proposals, however, varies. For instance:

• Election Day voter registration. This innovation, together with public financing of congressional campaigns, enjoys probably the strongest resurgence of interest.

Allowing voters in federal elections to register "right at the polls" on "Election Day" (with proof of identity and residence); instead of weeks in advance, is a milder substitute for the plan to allow mass registration by postcard, which perished without a vote last year in the Senate under the threat of a veto by then-President Ford.

The new proposal boasts the sponsorship of the chairman of the committees in both houses of Congress which will process the legislation, Sen. Howard W. Cannon (D) of Nevada and Rep. Frank Thompson Jr. (D) of New Jersey — normally a legislative ticket to early and speedy approval.

Senator Cannon says the plan could boost the nation's voter turnout — which has fallen steadily in the past five presidential elections, from 62.8 percent in 1960 to 53.3 percent in 1976 — by 10 percent. Four states now using the system (Minnesota, North Dakota, Wisconsin, and Maine) ranked in the top five voter turnouts last year.

• Public financing of congressional cam-

paigns. The nearly solid wall of opposition in the White House and Congress which doomed this proposal for the past two years has been transformed into a bandwagon of support.

A proponent (Mr. Carter) has replaced an opponent (Mr. Ford) as President. The leaders of both houses of Congress (House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. of Massachusetts and Senate majority leader Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia) in recent weeks have abandoned their previous opposition. And the chairmanship of the House committee handling the legislation has switched from an arch foe (former Rep. Wayne L. Hays [D] of Ohio) to an enthusiastic backer (Mr. Thompson).

The concept of extending presidential-style public funding, through a voluntary income tax checkoff, to congressional races now underwritten by private contributors commands support from most congressmen (in a poll by the public-interest lobby Common Cause) and a sharply rising proportion of the American public (67 percent in a Gallup poll).

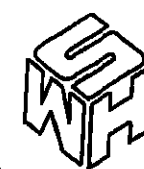
• Direct popular election of the president. Despite the new interest inspired by the near-miss last year of an Electoral College crisis (a switch of 9,245 votes in two states might have nullified Mr. Carter's 1.7 million popular vote victory with an electoral vote defeat), this proposal faces a longer and more barrier-strewn political road.

A constitutional amendment abolishing the Electoral College requires approval by two-thirds of both houses of Congress and three-fourths of the states. But proponents claim "it now commands enough support to break the sort of Senate filibuster that killed it in 1970, and to clear the House again as it did in 1969. The plan is endorsed by more than 80 percent of Americans in a recent Gallup poll."

The fourth element in the Carter electoral package is liberalization of the Hatch Act to broaden federal civil servants' political rights, a proposal that failed in the last Congress.

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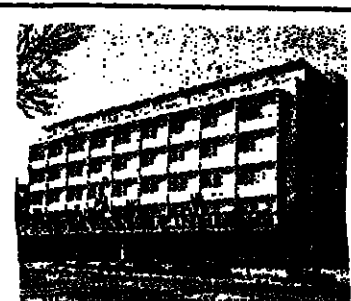
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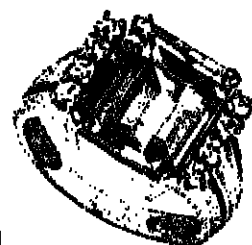
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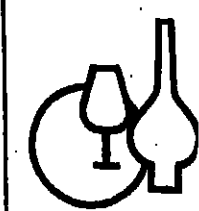
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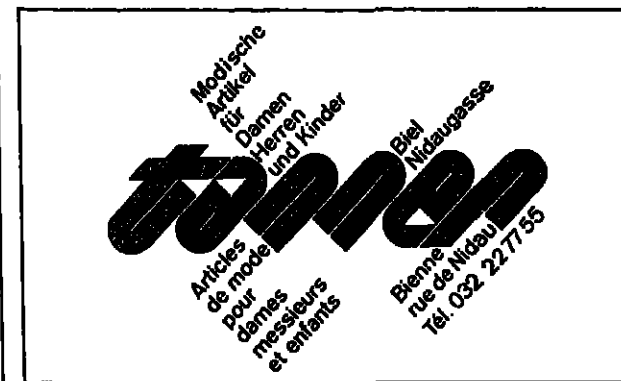


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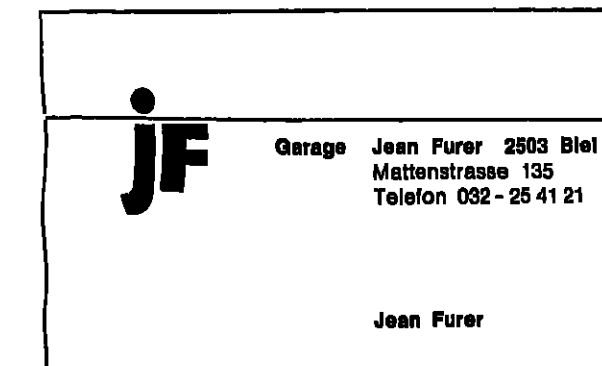
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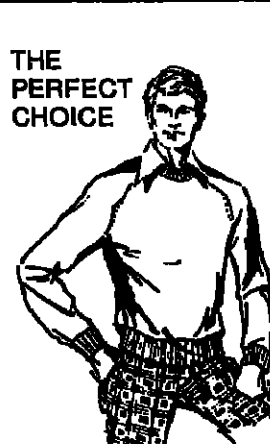
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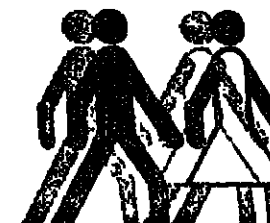
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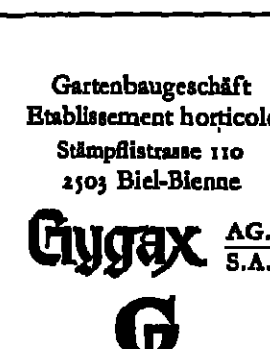
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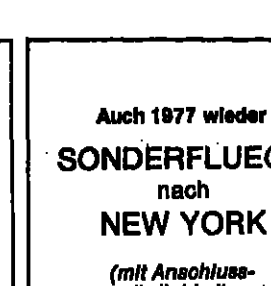


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From page 1

★U.S., Soviets eye Horn of Africa

The Ethiopian (and thus the Soviet) blueprint envisages a regional grouping embracing Ethiopia — including Eritrea — the Territory of Afars and Issas, Somalia, and South Yemen. The glue in this grouping would be Marxist ideology and a common dependence on the Soviet Union.

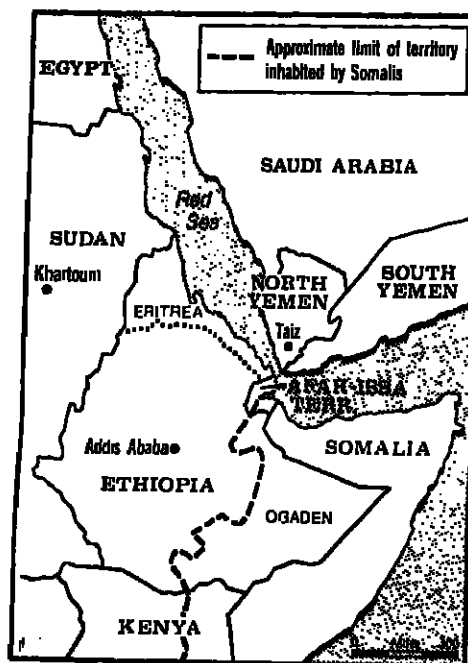
For drafters of the Arab blueprint, the main problem is to wean the Somalis and the Yemenis (particularly South Yemen) from their dependence on Soviet patronage. For drafters of the Ethiopian/Soviet blueprint, the main problem is to heal the centuries-old, even atavistic hostility between Somalis and Ethiopians.

Each side in the wider struggle has had a missionary of its own on the trail in recent days. For the Ethiopians and Soviets it is Cuban President Fidel Castro. In the course of his current African journey he has already visited South Yemen, Somalia, and Ethiopia. For the Arabs it is Sudanese President Nimeiry who has visited North and South Yemen and Somalia.

General Nimeiry was in the North Yemen capital of Taiz March 22 for a mini-summit which the Presidents of North and South Yemen and of Somalia were scheduled to attend. But the Somali President, Siad Barre, did not turn up and sent a message of apology. This presumably was a setback for General Nimeiry, but the Sudanese President came to Taiz directly from a meeting with Gen. Siad Barre in the Somali capital — and with a joint communiqué in his pocket professing identity of views on the Red Sea's future and on Ethiopia and Eritrea.

It is in fact the threatened disintegration of Ethiopia as an empire since the deposing of the late Emperor Haile Selassie that has precipitated the present crisis. As long as Ethiopia was a stable unit, it was the U.S.'s chosen friend at the southern entrance to the Red Sea and a major recipient of American aid. That inevitably led to the Somalis — long-time foes of the Ethiopians — turning away from the U.S. and developing a close relationship with the Soviet Union.

Now things have changed radically in Ethiopia. The country threatens to fall apart. The province of Eritrea is closer than ever to breaking away after a long guerrilla war. And Somalia wants to "liberate" the Somali-popu-



lated province of Ogaden, as well as the French Territory of Afars and Issas when it becomes independent on June 27. In the Ethiopian capital, power has passed into the hands of the Marxist Colonel Mengistu who welcomes the patronage of both the U.S.S.R. and Cuba.

That would be fine for the Soviets — if they did not see an almost inevitable collision between Ethiopians and Somalis a short way farther down the road. Thus Moscow's efforts seem directed to finding a way to avoid having to make a choice between Ethiopians and Somalis and to keep both in the Soviet camp. Hence the blueprint for a federation or regional grouping being touted (in behalf of the Soviets and Colonel Mengistu) by Cuban President Castro.

The West's counter tactic is to encourage the moderate Arabs to exploit the long-standing Somali-Ethiopian rivalry by offering Somali President Barre the prospect of his (rather than Ethiopian) leadership in the Horn of Africa. Simultaneously, there would be hope of all Somalis being united within a common frontier in a Greater Somalia over which he would preside.



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From page 1



As snow melts, a youngster makes Moscow mudpies

By Bertram M. Johanson

From page 1

*Sloshing through Spring

Many a thick winter coat has been replaced by what the Soviets call "demi-season" coats, lighter garments worn in spring and autumn. If one inquires, one is told that heavy long underwear (some older Russians wear two or three layers) has been packed away until next winter. Some daring men even wear light rain coats — but with heavy linings inside.

On Moscow's main ring road, squads of woman wearing yellow jackets (so traffic will see them) hack away at ice in gutters with long-handled choppers or sweep loose ice away with equally long-handled twig brooms.

Red machines trundle along gutters, loosening ice, scooping it up with busy mechanical hands and propelling it up a conveyor belt behind the driver. The ice then falls into the back of green trucks reversing slowly along at the rear.

The wheels of the city's red and yellow trams splash through water in ruts along the rails. Cars spray hapless pedestrians with mud and water. Women wear high boots against the wet, but men prefer leather shoes with thick, platform-type soles that are good against all but the deepest puddles.

"No one wears galoshes [rubbers] any more," said one Muscovite, displaying his own sturdy soles. "This way you don't have to change when you come in."

Now it is light between 7:00 and 7:30 a.m., a full hour earlier than in midwinter. It stays light until about 7 p.m., a full two hours longer than in December.

Once again spring returns. The leaves will come, the ponds will thaw. And Muscovites hope that the rain that soaked them last summer will go somewhere else this year.

From page 1

*Security first

It is the first such agreement between parties since the days of wartime coalition between all three nationwide British parties — the Conservatives, the Labourites, and the Liberals.

Mr. Steel made it clear he hoped the experiment would succeed. "I hope that people will get to like the taste of cooperation," he said. Both parties would remain completely independent of each other, and the purpose of their cooperation was not ideological but for "national economic recovery."

Opposition leader Margaret Thatcher opened the debate with an angry, high-pitched speech attacking the Labourites as a "broken-backed government" and the Prime Minister himself for "creeping cravenly around — a Jim of all parties and master of none." She was furiously heckled by the Labourites, as Mr. Callaghan in his turn was by the Conservatives. She did not present an alternative Conservative plan to deal with Britain's pressing economic problems — a point immediately noted by Mr. Callaghan.

The Prime Minister also announced he would submit to a Speaker's conference proposals to enlarge Northern Ireland's 12 seats in the House of Commons. There is general agreement that Northern Ireland is underrepresented at Westminster, but his remarks at this time were a clear invitation to the Ulster Unionists to vote with the government. Left-wing Labourites, although they were clearly not overjoyed by the agreement, and intend to make certain that the Liberals will not have veto power over the actions of the government.

For the Liberals, also, the agreement represents a danger. If it does not work, they will largely be blamed, and if it does Labour gain more out of it than the Liberals do in the next general election.

Both parties will have to work hard to eliminate mistrust in their ranks, but the result could be, as Mr. Callaghan put it, that "for the first time in a generation" Britain would have the possibility of "steady sustainable economic growth."

From page 1

*Russian bear tracks in Africa

The hostility is probably too old and too deeply built into ancient habits to be soluble in Marxism. But it could take Ethiopia out of the American orbit and into the Soviet. That might result in forcing Somalia to withdraw itself from the Soviet orbit.

The combined Cuban-Soviet offensive in Africa poses for President Carter his first major challenge in the great game of world power politics. Until last week Moscow had been relatively quiescent.

Now the Soviets are on the move. It is a complicated game with many elements. It involves every part of Africa. It involves the relationship of the two superpowers with both the black and the Muslim communities. It is being waged with the weapons of rhetoric in the United States, with the weapons of war in Angola (and perhaps in Zaïre), and with the resources of money and diplomatic cajolery wherever the Soviets and Cubans choose to "wage it."

There is also a challenge for the Chinese in the new Cuban-Soviet offensive. They have had an active diplomacy in Africa, particularly in

Tanzania. Moscow has never liked hard China active in Africa. A subsidiary aim of Soviet operation may well be the attempt to eliminate a Chinese factor in Africa.

The essential fact is that Africa now is a cockpit of the nations. The action is in Moscow may have picked the time deliberately to test Mr. Carter. Perhaps also they want to jostle him a little just as his Secretary of State, Cyrus Vance, was on the way to Moscow for the reopening of SALT II talks.

Everyone argues over whether there are linkages in foreign policy. Of course there are. The Soviets are masters of the art of organizing diversions, of applying painful pressure on the other side of the world, of managing the sudden and unexpected event which tends to disturb the sense of balance.

The variety of actions in and touching Africa of the past few days should remind Mr. Carter that he is playing in the big league now — and that he had better pay scrupulous attention to every last bit and piece of action going on over the world. The honeymoon is over. Moscow plays these games for serious stakes.

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No smoking idea catches fire

By Ward Morehouse III
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
Good food, an attractive atmosphere, and fresh (not smoke-filled) air — this is what more and more Americans are enjoying in restaurants as a growing number of states and local communities, prodded by antismoking advocates, adopt laws to protect nonsmokers' rights.

For example:
• Utah regulations prohibiting smoking in public areas, including restaurants, became effective Sept. 14, 1976.

• In the face of strong opposition from restaurant associations, the Board of Health of Rockland County, New York (just north of New York City), recently adopted a new law prohibiting smoking in about 500 restaurants.

• New York City health department officials are eager to broaden the city's no-smoking statutes to include restaurants. But action on this is not expected until the city starts to bail itself out of its current fiscal woes.

• The Minnesota Clean Air Act, adopted in June, 1975, is the strongest of the nation's no-smoking laws. It prohibits smoking, except in designated areas, in "any enclosed indoor area used by the general public or serving as a place of work, including . . . restaurants, retail stores, offices. . . ."

In 1976, 19 states enacted 23 bills into law dealing with smoking and tobacco products. In the category of putting limitations on smoking in sports arenas, stores, and elevators, among other places, 28 states introduced legislation last year, up substantially from 1975.

But, many of the no-smoking laws are not being well enforced due to budget and manpower problems.

The Utah state assembly, which has just wound up its legislative session, rejected a bill to tack a penny tax on each pack of cigarettes. The revenue would have been used for enforcement of the state's no-smoking laws.

Minnesota's tough no-smoking law is violated constantly, even according to restaurant spokesmen.

"It would be disastrous if they tried to enforce it," says Chum Bohr, a spokesman for the Minnesota Restaurant Association. Mr. Bohr says the Association does not plan to fight the law in the courts unless enforcement becomes stricter. "We're letting it [the law] sit right now," he said. "Basically, it's an unenforceable law."

A National Restaurant Association (NRA) survey of restaurants in Minnesota made after that state's law took effect showed 65 percent of the restaurants surveyed opposed the new law, 8 percent liked it, and the remaining ones did not care one way or the other.

The NRA is flatly opposed to laws which restrict smoking because the association says the laws restrict free enterprise.

TERRORIS

Libya, Iraq, and a few other countries fuel the flames of terrorism by supplying sanctuaries, funds, training grounds, and weapons. Today, in the second of two articles researched in Europe and the United States, a Monitor correspondent probes the role played by these countries.

By David Anable

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

• A few miles along the coast from Libya's capital, Tripoli, a modest "hotel" looks out over the blue Mediterranean. It and other Libyan villas like it have seen a curious variety of nonpaying "guests."

Arch-terrorist Ilch Ramírez Sánchez, better known as Carlos Martínez or just plain "Carlos," has stretched out there luxuriously with his Palestinian friends. He probably is there right now. The five members of the Japanese Red Army (JRA) who attacked the American Consulate in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, in 1975 later did their jerky calisthenics on one of the villa's roofs — together with five JRA colleagues they had forced the Japanese Government to release.

West German anarchist Hans Joachim Klein, after treatment in a Libyan hospital for wounds received in December, 1975, during the Carlos-led kidnapping of the OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) oil ministers from Vienna, convalesced along the same sunny coastline. Wilfried Bose, another of Carlos's associates, knew it well before he was killed by Israeli commandos rescuing hostages he had helped hijack to Uganda.

• The Abu Ali Iyad training camp spreads over several square miles of central Iraq. Equipped with its own small arms factory, the camp is filled with Palestinians and others puffing and pointing through various stages of guerrilla and terrorist training under the expert guidance of al-Fatah defector Abu Nidal.

During the past six months terrorists have fanned out from there to attack targets in more moderate Arab states such as Jordan and Syria. They call their Iraqi-backed group "Black June" — in memory of Syria's massive thrust into Lebanon during that month last year.

Libya, Iraq, and a handful of other radical states fuel the flames of terrorism. They are the sanctuaries and supply bases, the training grounds and arsenals, the bankers and morale boosters of the terrorist cause. Without them the task of transnational terrorists such as Carlos would be far more difficult and dangerous.

Soviets in background

But by far the largest of the world's "subversive centers," says Brian Crozier, director of the London-based Institute for the Study of Conflict, is the Soviet Union. The Russians, however, prefer to keep well in the background. They have no desire to have their carefully cultivated image of respectability tarnished by an association with terrorism. They are well aware, too, that they have a huge potential problem of their own with dissident nationalists.

In Mr. Crozier's analysis, outlined before the now-defunct Senate subcommittee on international security, there are two streams of Soviet subversion.

The first is through the training and indoctrination of orthodox Communists from around the world. They are processed, says Mr. Crozier, through the Lenin Institute in Moscow, where they are given, among other things, courses in guerrilla warfare, sabotage, explosives, and sharpshooting.

The second stream draws on national liberationists from the developing world. These are processed through the Pa-



Photos by Sven Simon, AP, and UPI

The faces behind the headlines

Aided and abetted by a few nations, a small network of adherents of various causes circle the globe attempting to attract attention or coerce action through violence.

Among them (counterclockwise from left): Hans Joachim Klein, members of the Baader-Meinhof gang, Abu Nidal, the late Ulrike Meinhof, and Carlos Martínez.

trice Lumumba Friendship University in Moscow, where students from around the globe are enrolled in a wide variety of straightforward academic studies. But the tall monolith of a building is also the recruiting ground for potential guerrillas and terrorists who are extracted and trained in Tashkent and other parts of the Soviet Union.

For instance, in 1975 Dutch police arrested four armed Syrians shortly before they could attempt to carry out their plan to kidnap Russian Jews aboard a train traveling from Moscow through the Netherlands. Under questioning the four, thought to have been Lumumba University students, admitted they had been trained in weaponry, explosives, and propaganda at a small town near Moscow.

Carlos himself, son of a wealthy, life-long Venezuelan Communist, attended Patrice Lumumba. His later expulsion from the university in 1970 is assumed by many Western officials to have been merely a cover for his subsequent activities. Carlos's background and the connection of the Soviet Secret service, the KGB, with terrorism are detailed in a new book by Colin Smith entitled "Carlos, Portrait of a Terrorist" (Holt, Rinehart & Winston).

East German camp

As a rule of thumb, Western security services assume that the KGB works through and controls the secret services of most of its East European allies.

It is inconceivable, for instance, that the KGB would know nothing of Bulgaria's role in training guerrillas and terrorists of the Turkish People's Liberation Army, not to mention the dispatching of arms to them across the Black Sea. The East Germans run a sabotage training camp near Finsterwalde and are reported to have aided West German anarchists and other terrorists with funds and documents.

Again, it is difficult to believe that the KGB was unaware of the arms deal between the provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA), an American arms dealer, and the big Czech manufacturer Omnipol. This was uncovered in 1971 when four tons of weapons were seized by the Dutch police at Schiphol Airport.

It is equally hard to believe that the Czechs, and hence the KGB, were altogether ignorant of the plans of the two Palestinians who in 1973 boarded a train in Czechoslovakia, kidnapped Russian Jewish émigrés aboard on arrival in Austria, and thereby succeeded in forcing the Austrian Government to close the emigration center for Russian Jews at Schonau Castle.

The KGB also is considered in the West to have been in complete control of Cuba's secret service, the Dirección General de Inteligencia or DGI, since the late 1960s. After Carlos narrowly and violently escaped arrest by French security agents in 1975, killing two of them and an informer, the French promptly expelled three Cuban diplomats. The three were accused of being members of the Cuban DGI. Top French officials dropped heavy hints about the well-known KGB-DGI connection.

Meanwhile, the number of radical countries ready to risk their own images by opening their doors to international terrorists has been declining. Algeria, for example, has pulled back noticeably in recent years.

Radical nations

Left in the terrorist business are a hard core of radical states, nearly all of which have close ties with Moscow. Among them: North Korea, Cuba, Iraq, Somalia, South Yemen, and Libya. (Following Egyptian President Anwar al-Sadat's ouster of his country's Soviet advisers, Libya's anti-Arab-establishment Col. Muammar al-Qaddafi has gone out of his way to woo the Russians in spite of his personal anti-communism. Libya has become a huge arsenal of Soviet weaponry, from tanks and missiles to jet fighters and even warships.)

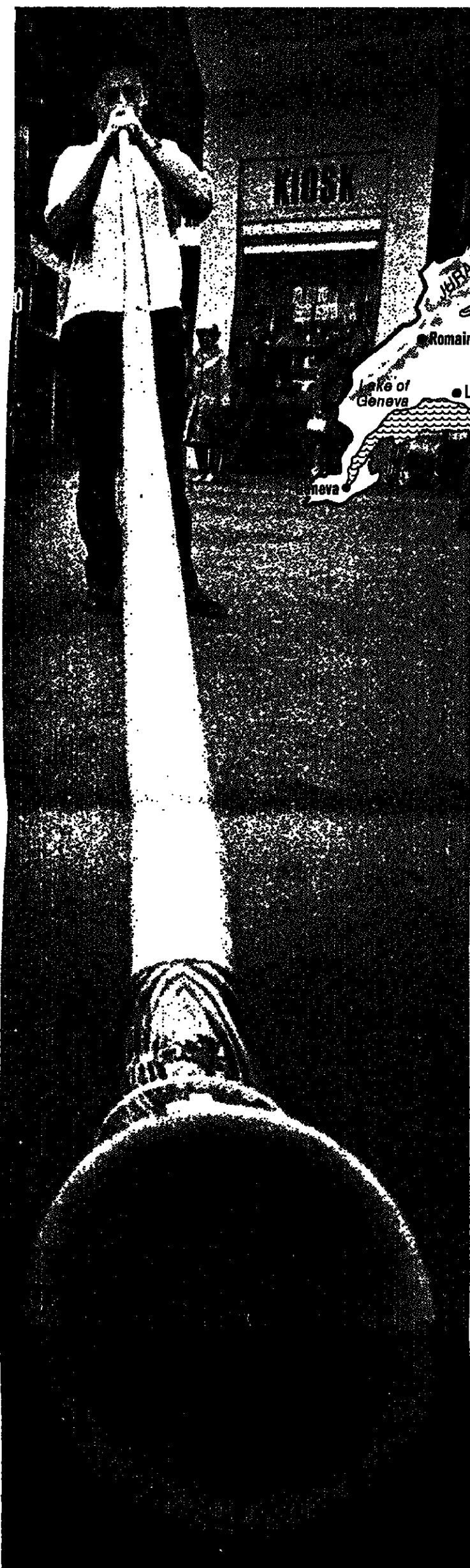
North Korea has long been a meeting place and training center for thousands of guerrillas, liberationists, and terrorists from Japan, the Middle East, and Europe. Some of its diplomats overseas, besides engaging in narcotics smuggling (for which they have been expelled from Scandinavia and elsewhere), are thought to have helped coordinate the

SWISS TRAVEL

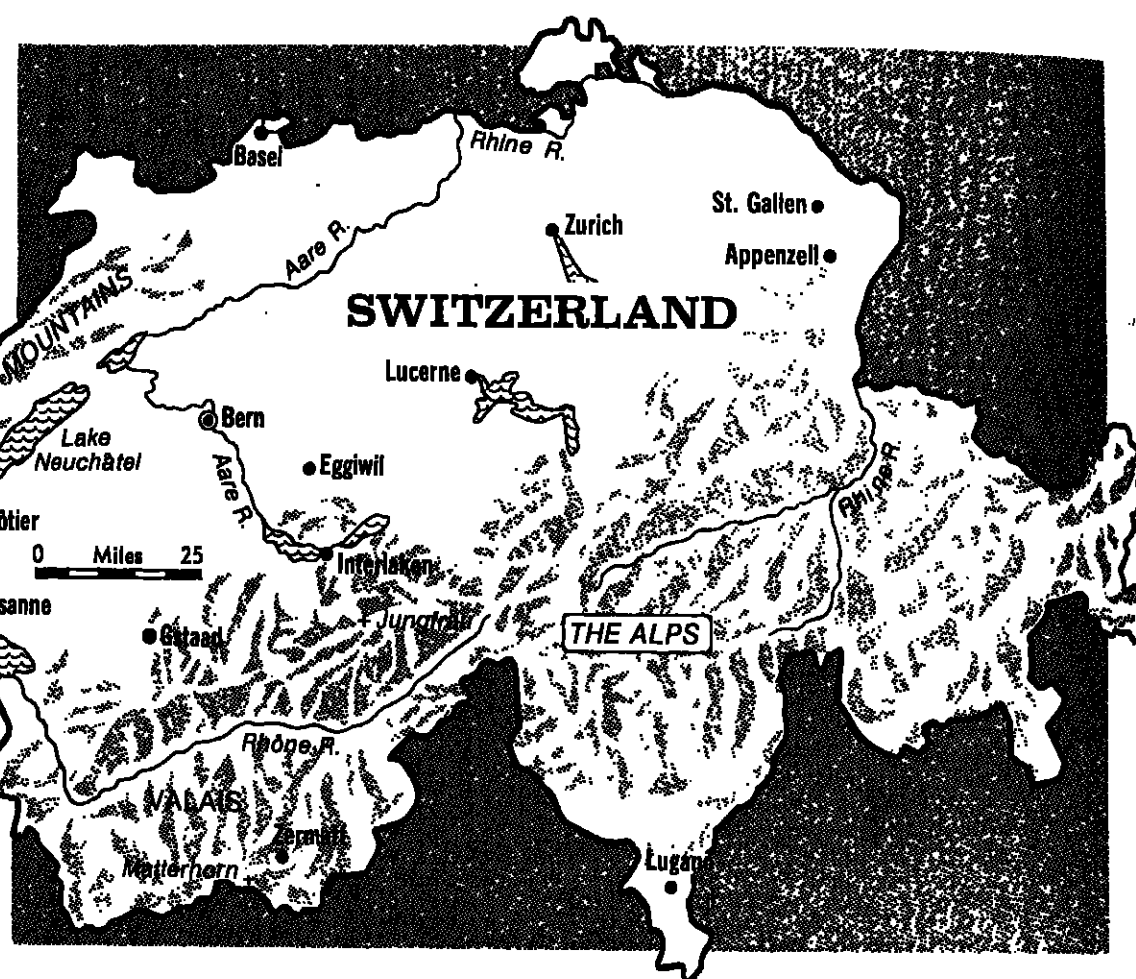
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By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer
Alphorn player serenades shoppers



Switzerland revisited: as fresh as an edelweiss

'Some may deplore ... going to Switzerland as escapist. But ... in today's world, who of us cannot benefit from being reminded that cleanliness, order, personal safety, and a fierce respect for the rights of others are still possible on a national scale?'

By Joseph G. Harrison
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

André Siegfried, the French historian and social philosopher, once wrote a book entitled "Nations Have Souls" in which he sought to pin down national characteristics. Since he had room only for the larger European nations, Switzerland was not included. But had it been, what might Siegfried have said of this extraordinarily successful and pleasant little land?

Could he have explained why Switzerland is universally well regarded, why it stands for unalloyed beauty and exceptional peace even among those who have never seen it, and why it exercises a magnetic attraction, drawing back again and again those fortunate enough to have spent time there?

Is all this traceable, in major part, to the individual but melded contributions of its three main racial strains? Certainly, the most easily and widely recognized Swiss characteristics closely parallel the world's popular conceptions of the French, German, and Italian peoples. Fully as much as France itself, Switzerland is determined to enjoy life.

Moreover its German efficiency probably makes it the best-run country, both physically and politically, in the world today. Finally, there is that sense of continuity, of deep-rootedness, of adherence to what has been tried and proven good, so noteworthy among Italians.

Comparison of views

Some 46 years ago, I spent a year in Switzerland as a college student. As a journalist I have returned on several occasions. But now, enjoying the benefits of retirement, I wanted to go back and make a comparison with my first view of that country. Was it really as beautiful

as I remembered from youthful enthusiasm? Was it still as clean? Were those fabulous Swiss trains still fabulous? Did the Matterhorn seem as high, Lake Geneva as blue, and did cheese fondue still taste as good? In short, in a world where so much else has deteriorated so badly, had the Swiss also succumbed?

Yes — in one respect. Like the rest of the world, Switzerland's cities are now overrun with traffic, all moving at a terrifying speed. Even here, the nervousness and pointless hurry which the automobile has foisted on mankind has taken over.

But this aside, it is remarkable how little — in either feeling or look — Switzerland has changed in the last half-century.

Of course, here and there one is confronted by such enormities as the high-rise apartment, that, in a moment of civic drowsiness, was built on the shores of Lake Geneva near the lovely little Castle of Chillon. Yet one is heartened by the assurance that greater care is now being taken to avoid such lapses from not only good taste, but from good sense in a country which depends so heavily upon its unspoiled vistas. And, unquestionably, Switzerland shows less architectural change than almost any other major country in Europe. What was pleasing and gracious half a century ago is, in overwhelming measure, still there to delight the eye and rest the spirit.

New motive for visit

For today, above and beyond the traditional reasons for going to Switzerland, there is a new motive for doing so, one particularly impelling in the ultra-modern world. It is to spend time in an atmosphere where the problems, the tensions, the disturbances of contemporary

Continued on next page

*Switzerland as clean and attractive as it was in the thirties

Continued from preceding page

life not only seem less apparent but actually are so. On the streets of Swiss cities thousands of bicycles and motorcycles are left unlocked and are there when the owners return. A woman alone can walk down the street at night unmolested. When an airline, a railroad, or a bus-line schedule says that departure is at such and such a time, the schedule is met to the minute. The national and cantonal governments daily reach important decisions, but they are made and implemented without riot or audible howls of rage.

Some may deplore such reasons for going to Switzerland as escapist. But John Milton showed wisdom when he recommended seeking "calm peace and quiet." After all, in today's world, who of us cannot benefit from being reminded that cleanliness, order, personal safety, and a fierce respect for the rights of others are still possible on a national scale? Who will not, in this time of environmental concern, be a better citizen at home through seeing how the Swiss have managed to marry beauty and efficiency without sacrificing either?

Example for world

There is, indeed, one further vital example which Switzerland can set for a world where some foremost nations are engaged in desperate struggles to keep afloat financially. It is an example which old Ben Franklin would have applauded. It is plain, simple, downright hard work. From time to time there are those who attribute Switzerland's economic and financial

success (it has the solidest currency in the world) to "luck," as if the Swiss somehow did not deserve their fortunate position. Nothing could be more unjust. The Swiss did not inherit their present enviable situation. They created it.

Every inch of the country is used carefully, thoughtfully, efficiently, and with an eye to the future. Waterpower is the only national material resource, but it is harnessed superbly. Farmland is scarce in so mountainous a land, but what there is of it is tended with unending care. With so much of the landscape uninhabitable, many of the habitable portions are, if not crowded, at least thoroughly populated. Yet along many hundreds of miles of Swiss railway we saw only one junkyard. And in that the used cars, destined for scrap, were neatly aligned in rows and the ground between kept clear of debris.

The difficulty with describing Switzerland's manifold beauties and enjoyments is to know where to begin. How does one really describe a land which looks exactly like its superb scenic postcards? What do you say of a country filled with big and little Jungfraus, dotted with Lake Lucerne, whose forests in the fall almost rival New England's for color, and whose meadows actually tinkle with the sound of thousands of cowbells? Indeed how can words paint an adequate picture of a land where conservatively speaking, of course, there must be at least a billion geraniums — some of them six to eight inches in diameter — set out on city streets, railway stations, wharves, and virtually every country chalet the eye falls upon?



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Traveling light, or how I got by on one pantsuit

By Barbara Bond
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston
One round-trip, 22-day plane ticket to Zurich, one 21-day Eurailpass, \$400 in traveler's checks, \$40 in foreign currency, one flight bag, one drawstring shoulder bag, and one handbag constituted my equipment for a glorious three weeks of traveling through Switzerland.
To take advantage of the cheapest air rates, my reservation was made off-season 60 days in advance. In October, 1976, the price was \$367. (Prices vary from month to month. This April, for instance, the same ticket would cost \$387. Check with your travel agent.) Later I bought a Eurailpass for \$180. (This summer, they'll cost \$210.) In Switzerland, the official Swiss timetable cost \$1.50, and \$28 was needed to reach the top of the Jungfrau on one of the few rail lines not included in the Eurailpass. This outlay for transportation enabled me to travel almost every day on rails — plus an all-night ride across northern Italy.

In preparation for the trip, I was given three excellent detailed maps and a paperback copy of "Enjoy Europe by Train" by William J. Dunn, all purchased at a local bookstore. A small map of Europe, showing every railroad which accepts the Eurailpass, was provided with the pass. In addition, I borrowed every book in the public library that seemed appropriate. Each one offered some new bit of information, but "Enjoy Europe by Train" proved to be the most valuable source. I cut pages from the Dunn book and made notes on thin paper from the others. These were all carried in a sketch

pad to conserve space. Lists of scenic areas, picturesque towns, inexpensive lodgings and restaurants, hints on local customs and on how American tourists should behave, how to dress, how to pack, etc., were put in the order I expected to use them.

As soon as my plane reservation was made, I began to assemble every item that might be needed — clothes in one section of the closet and smaller items in the flight bag. I borrowed a navy, lightweight interlined nylon all-purpose coat and bought a few things that were absolutely necessary, but almost everything else was found within my own four walls. Clothing was chosen that was washable and would resist spots and wrinkles, for only twice would I have access to a washing machine. All clothing was rolled very tightly to conserve space.

Two weeks before flight date, everything was packed as a test for space and durability. Into my flight bag went one pair of black flats with rubber soles for dress and for tramping city streets. Then in went one summer pantsuit, one navy dress with jacket (it never had a single wrinkle), one pair of warm double-knit slacks, one sweater, two long-sleeved blouses, one warm and one thin nightgown, stockings, socks, scarves, and jewelry. A rubber-lined pocket on the outside of the bag held all cosmetics, nail file, scissors, hairbrush, needle and thread. I bought some very small plastic containers in a dime store for three-weeks' worth of all creams and liquids.

On the other side of the bag was an open pocket which held a folding umbrella, maps, sketch pad, and pencils. The smaller bag held one pair of waterproof deerskin shoes, two

books, can opener, jackknife, flashlight, small camera, film, and very small gifts for friends whom I would see along the way.

I often used this bag as a survival kit for the days that I stayed in one place, so I could leave the larger bag in the hotel. It held maps, timetable, umbrella, sweater, lunch, camera, and sketch pad.

I left the clothing in the bag for a week, and when removed it proved to be well chosen. The few wrinkles all disappeared when the garments were hung up overnight. With everything ready I was able to do the final packing in a few minutes. It was very warm on flight day so I wore medium-weight knit slacks, short-sleeved blouse, cashmere cardigan (for warmth on the plane), and soft shoes with crepe soles that could be used for walking but which doubled for slippers. A heavy wool cardigan was fitted neatly as a lining in my coat and carried over my arm. The coat doubled as bathrobe. This wardrobe enabled me to be warm on a mountain top, cool in the valleys, dry in the rain, reasonably well dressed for church, theater, and opera, and very comfortable, whether riding all day in a train or walking up to 10 miles a day in town and country.

I started with a very general itinerary and followed it as my fancy moved me. The Eurailpass made it possible to get on and off a train at will — no tickets to buy and no destination to be decided upon until the train was pulling into a station. If the appearance of a town where I had expected to stop was not agreeable, I just went on until I found one that suited. Each morning I decided where I would

go that day, started when I felt ready, and stopped when and where I pleased.

It was never hard to find an inexpensive hotel quite near the station, and reservations were not necessary since it was between the busy tourist seasons. In Switzerland it was possible to find comfortable (not luxurious) rooms without bath averaging \$12 a day.

Accommodations at that price were much better in the small towns than in the cities. Switzerland takes all prices for cleanliness, dependability, honesty, and friendliness.

This rate always included all tips, taxes, and breakfast, and for me, lunch. I saved half of the bread, butter, jelly and cheese and ate it for lunch. I supplemented this with fresh fruit and fruit juices, but found milk hard to get. At night it was usually easy to find a good hotel near for \$3 to \$5.

As for exchange rates of currency, the tips each contain a card showing photographs of each coin and bill and a simple explanation of their values in the specific foreign currency and in United States currency.

Luggage space remained very tight. It was even necessary to refuse gifts from a friend in Bern due to lack of space. My plan called for delaying all purchases until returning to Zurich airport. I gleaned information from travel reading in regard to the shops at airport and station. A beautiful one selling only handmade in Switzerland and one selling only velvet candies provided me with all the gifts needed for relatives and friends at home. This proved to be an ideal way to conserve not only space but money and time.

Enchanting village of yellow limestone

By Kimmlis Hendrick
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Romainmôtier, Switzerland
It took our train about an hour to get to Romainmôtier from Lausanne. The first we saw of this charming village was a church spire; and then, a splendid lime tree. It all looked timeless, as though all the centuries were present at once.

There was a bus from the country train station, but we decided Romainmôtier deserved to be first seen from its footpaths. The very pleasant walk took a mere 20 minutes.

In summer and autumn, the Swiss, to say nothing of a considerable number of tourists, flock here for concerts. At any time of the year artists come to paint, and sculptors to take advantage of the Jura limestone of the region.

Romainmôtier describes itself as a place of prayer, as it was in 450 when the first monastery in Switzerland was established here. In 1536 its church was taken over by Protestants, but these days it is considered ecumenical and people of many faiths come to contemplate or, like us, to enjoy its beautiful setting.

Built of yellowed limestone from the surrounding mountains, the church could be described as "plain." But its simplicity makes it impressive. A small community of women

keep it; a foundation maintains it and protects its art.

The nave of the little church dates in part from the 10th century, the narthex from the 12th, the choir from the 14th, the frescoes from the 15th. But the big window was made in 1938 by artists Marcel Poncet and Casimir Raymond, and the fine pipe organs were built by Neldhart and Lhote in 1972. These later additions blend harmoniously with their medieval setting.

Romainmôtier has two small hotels, two ten-rooms, and a camp site. We stopped in at one hotel restaurant. We weren't asked what we wanted — they just served a good roast beef.

Little Switzerland seems chock-full of charms like Romainmôtier. Most of them are easily reached by frequent train service. Others are served by postal buses. We've found there are numerous day-long trips to be taken from big-city bases like Geneva, Zurich, Basel.

For instance, there's Murten on its lake. The

Swiss defeated Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, here in 1476, and the town's past is recalled by its fine ramparts.

Another place, located near St. Gallen, almost in Austria, is Appenzel. This is also reached by cog railway. It's as pastoral as a child's vision of "Heidi." When it's time to vote on local issues here the villagers still meet in the square and show their preferences by raising their hands.

All these towns have their delights. But Romainmôtier's claim on our memory is its tranquility. This was a power center once, its abbey controlled 30 villages and 50 fiefs in ancient times. If its feeling of authority persists, maybe this is because the splendid stone of its buildings seems as solid as the Jura Mountains.

We walked here by the highway. We returned to the train station by a footpath that starts beside the church. It follows a singing brook.



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By mule into darkest Switzerland

By Lyn Shepard
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Sion, Switzerland
A team of 12 hardy mules has helped revive tourist interest in a long-lost vista of the Swiss Alps.

Thanks to the mules — and the ingenuity of a British travel organizer — visitors can now take a safari along the original pack trails of Valais in Matterhorn country.

A Lausanne-based tour operator, Welcome Swiss Tours, offers the adventurous traveler a seven-day trek at 5,000 to 7,000 feet high above the Rhône Valley.

The caravans, led by Swiss guides, resume in May with 18 groups scheduled to roam from one mountain valley to another until October.

Overnight stays are arranged at rustic inns in Alpine villages. At the end of a day's safari, tourists sample a variety of Swiss specialties including the local favorites, cheese fondue and raclette.

The mule safari idea was conceived a few years ago by the sales manager of Welcome Swiss Tours, British-born Jillian Barraud-Harrison.

At the time, tourism in Valais had fallen alarmingly.

As Mrs. Barraud-Harrison recalls, a group of concerned Valais planners sought her firm's advice, realizing that the old means of drawing tourists to the area no longer worked.

The Lausanne firm hit upon the safari idea as the best way to present the rugged Alpine splendor and involve the traveler in an active vacation.

"This is the Switzerland of everybody's dreams," Mrs. Barraud-Harrison insists. "Here you'll see the meadows carpeted with wild flowers, the bright blue sky set off against snow-capped mountain peaks, larch forests, rushing streams, and mountain fauna."

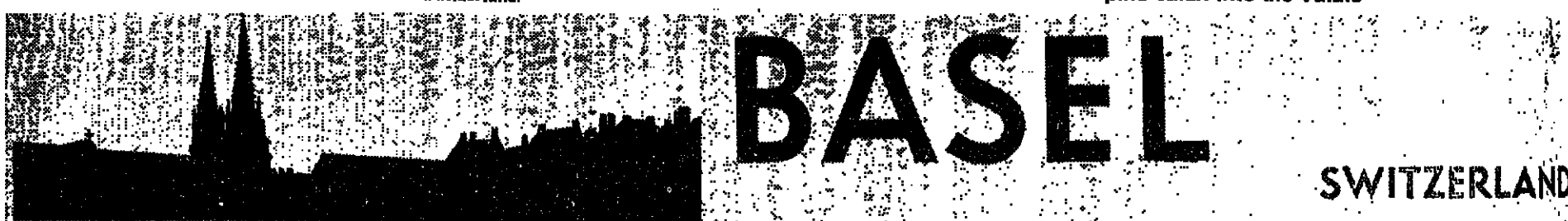
The mountain tour covers 100 kilometers at an all-inclusive price of \$275 for the week. Previous horse-riding experience is unnecessary, and there's no upper age limit. Children, however, must be at least 12, and all safari members must be physically fit since the trek calls for 5 to 8 hours of walking or riding a day.

Further background can be provided on request: Write to Mrs. Barraud-Harrison at 7 Avenue Benjamin-Constant, 1003 Lausanne, Switzerland.



Alpine safari into the Valais

Welcome Swiss Tours



Wall Street counselor leads Swiss mountain hikes

By Peter Tonge
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Zermatt, Switzerland

When Fred Jacobson goes running through New York City's East Side each morning, his thoughts invariably wander over here — to the dramatically beautiful canton of Valais, home of the Matterhorn, Lyskamm, and dozens of other majestic alpine peaks.

The New York investment counselor runs a lot because he likes it (he is a moderately good marathon runner) but also to stay in shape for his principal avocation — scaling the craggy peaks he loves so much. In fact, he has visited this part of Switzerland almost every year since 1959 when, as a 20-year-old, he first climbed the mighty Matterhorn.

More recently, his love of mountains — Swiss mountains in particular — has led him to introduce others to "the most beautiful mountain scenery in the world." Each summer Mr. Jacobson conducts tourists in a series of 17-day hiking trips to this region of the Swiss Alps.

In the process he introduces hikers to remote little villages and stream-filled valleys of

the Valais; to alpine pastures where the famous bell-ringing brown cows of Switzerland graze, and to the world of lofty peaks and crawling glaciers.

To the layman the climbing involved will be demanding, for some outings result in a mile-high change in altitude. But they never involve genuine mountaineering. Though slopes may be steep and the terrain rough at times, no rope work is ever needed.

Meek mountaineer

Mr. Jacobson, author of the book, "The Meek Mountaineer" (Liverlight), is a skilled climber who scales many a rock face every year. But teaching mountaineering is not the purpose of these tours, he says: "I want to introduce the layman to the beauty and the majesty of these mountains."

Obviously, though, these mountain hikes are strenuous. To enjoy them to the full, the tourist needs to be in good physical condition. This does not mean that the would-be hiker must go running every morning, says Mr. Jacobson, but "don't think because you garden each weekend you are ready for the trip."

Those who lead an active outdoor life (say,

playing tennis on a regular basis) are as prepared as they need to be for the mountain hikes. Otherwise, says Mr. Jacobson, people can readily get into shape by going for walks every day several weeks ahead of the departure date. Increase the distance each day, he suggests, and "walk up the few flights of stairs to your office each day, don't automatically ride the elevator."

One obvious benefit from these tours is that people lose excess weight. "They become leaner, harder, and somewhat more shapely," says Mr. Jacobson, "but that is only a superficial benefit." More significant, he feels, is that many "not only discover the mountains, they discover themselves too."

After a slow start, when Mr. Jacobson and Swissair introduced the tours five years ago, demand stepped up to 43 persons last year, and current enrollment for this summer tops 80.

Those who are attracted to the tours are active people with a love of the outdoors, says Mr. Jacobson. They come from all walks of life: from millionaire bankers to construction workers to teachers; some have been in their 60s, others in their teens.

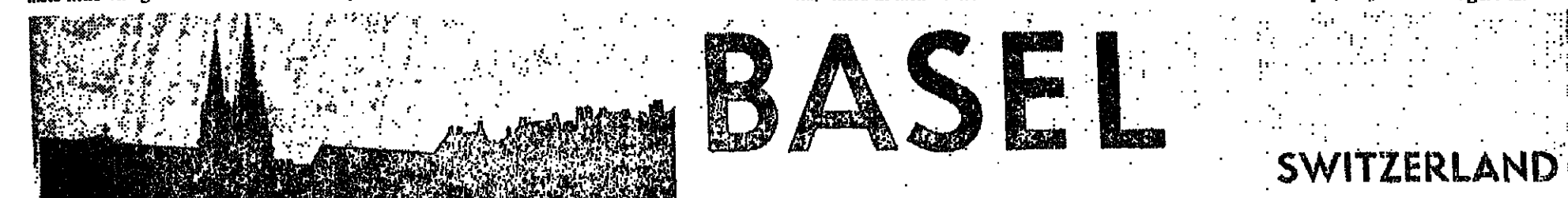
One advantage to hiking is that it does not require long hours of practice to become reasonably proficient, as is necessary with most sports. You are, in fact, "an instant success," says Mr. Jacobson.

On the other hand there are pointers to walking that Mr. Jacobson gives every group: Place your feet down flat on the ground when walking uphill; take small steps going up, lengthen the stride on the flat or going downhill but try to maintain the cadence.

The body, says Mr. Jacobson, performs like a motor. The idea is to find a comfortable cruising speed that you can maintain for hours on end. Too many people, he says, start out too fast and cannot comfortably complete the hikes which range from 6 to 15 miles a day.

"We always return to the comforts of a first-class hotel each evening," says Mr. Jacobson. And while some people choose to go hiking every other day, most "don't want to miss a mile."

Each of the three trips this summer include eight nights at Zermatt and seven at Saas Fee. Land costs are \$655; air fares range from \$372 to \$637. Departure dates from New York this summer are July 1, July 22, and August 12.



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You become part of the village in chalet vacation

By a staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Over a leisurely breakfast in your Swiss apartment, you watch the morning sunlight descend from the blazing peaks to slowly flood the valley all around you. You've been here only two weeks, but you no longer think of yourself as a tourist. The ebb and flow of life in the Alpine village has caught you up in its gentle rhythm.

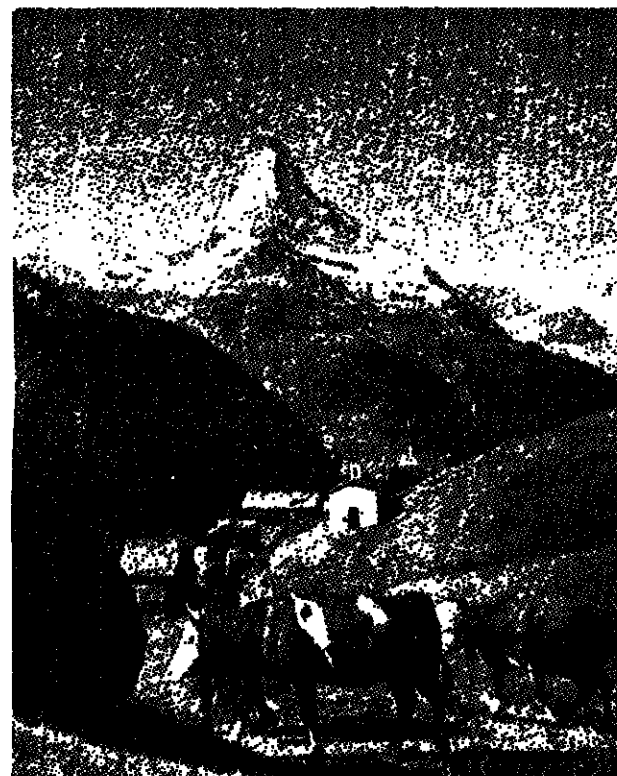
Most of the villagers recognize you now. They see you often taking a short cut to the "lebensmittel" (grocery store) across the little neck of meadow land that juts into the heart of town.

You feel as if you actually know several people: the woman grocer who helps you select a good cheese; the clerk in the "bahnhof" who taught you to read a railway timetable and who rented you the bicycle. You find it all so much more relaxing, more enjoyable, more of a learning experience than the usual over-organized overseas vacation — the "if it's Tuesday it must be Belgium" type of trip.

A new way to visit

Experiences such as this are typical of visitors who in recent years have discovered a new way to see Europe from their home-away-from-home in Switzerland.

Renting a chalet or an apartment for a vacation in Europe is becoming ever more appealing to visitors from overseas principally because of the economic advantages but also because "it's the only way to get to know the people, to get a feel for their way of life," to quote any number of vacationers who have tried the approach.



Matterhorn morning: cows head for pasture

Moreover, Switzerland is perhaps the most popular of all countries with foreign visitors both because it is so central in Europe (4½ hours by train to Paris, 3 hours to Munich, and not much longer to Vienna) and because there isn't a poorly maintained apartment in all of Switzerland.

Accommodations in countries such as Spain and France tend to be high-rise apartments in heavily populated resort areas. In contrast, the vacation apartments in Switzerland are spread about in pastoral villages where the only high-rises are nature's own and where Switzerland's abundant beauty is at its best. At the same time all these villages are well served by good transportation. Apartments usually comprise an entire floor of the proprietor's large chalet-type home, with, of course, private entrance, private bath, and kitchen.

A "Fact Sheet on Apartments" is available from any Swiss National Tourist Office (808 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10020 in the U.S.) or from Swissair.

It lists some six organizations specializing in apartment or chalet rentals in Switzerland, including two U.S.-based organizations: Rent Abroad Incorporated, 300 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10036, and Idyll Limited, P.O. Box 405, Media, Pennsylvania 19063. The newest of these is Idyll, operated by Harold E. Tausig, author of the book "Shoestring Sabbaticals."

Need for an alternative

While on a year-long tour of Europe, Dr. Tausig, who teaches American Civilization at Pennsylvania State University, recognized the need for a readily available alternative to the packaged tour which most Americans rely on when they visit Europe.

"You get a thousand glimpses but learn little or nothing of Europe on the packaged tour," says Dr. Tausig. It was a similar belief which prompted Jack Walsh, a former World Health Organization official in Europe, to start Rent Abroad Inc. It offers accommodations that range from \$500 to \$2,000 a month, with a two week minimum stay.

Idyll Limited's fee for a three-week stay is \$470 to \$570 for a couple and \$675 for 3 to 6 persons. Additional terms are \$100 less. The fee includes an escort service from Zurich airport to the apartment and back again, and a newsletter which Dr. Tausig describes as a "calendar of events" not found in the tourist brochures, events such as Alpine wrestling, or cheese-making in an Alpine hut — programs attended primarily by the Swiss people rather than by tourists.

Swiss cheese: the holes are in the industry as well

By Peter Tonge
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

With the Swiss franc riding high, costly cheese almost too expensive to market

Hans Strahm places a crusty loaf of mountain bread on the table and cuts several hunks of cheese from an 11-month-old wheel of Emmentaler. "Help yourself," he tells his guests as he draws up a chair for himself.

It is 10:15 in the morning. But already six hours of cheesemaking lies behind the stocky Mr. Strahm, and he is ready, he says for a mid-morning snack. He is also prepared to talk about the Swiss cheese industry.

Currently, he is a little concerned. The rosy picture of former times has begun to fade. To use a pet phrase in this cheese-oriented market town, the holes are in the industry, not just the cheese.

The reason: With the Swiss franc as high as it is on international money markets, the generally more costly Swiss cheese has become almost too expensive to market. It no longer readily holds its own against the other "Swiss-type" brands now being exported by such countries as Germany, Austria, Denmark, and Finland, among others.

"We have no trouble selling a 20 percent higher product," says Conrad A. Landolt, di-

rector of a cheese-exporting firm here, "but the 40 percent of recent months makes it more difficult."

For a nation whose cheese merchants first introduced the rest of Europe to the delights of Swiss cheese when Henry VIII was on the throne of England, this is not a happy situation. But there is little that can be done about it for the present "other than to maintain impeccable standards," says Mr. Landolt. "If we drop our standards even marginally we lose the only selling edge we have." Mr. Strahm agrees.

Mr. Strahm is a typical example of the Swiss cheesemaker. His father and grandfather made cheese before him and his son is now a qualified cheesemaker. His grandson, he is sure, will one day make cheese, too. The Strahms' is a three-man operation which each day turns out just two wheels of Emmentaler — the cheese with cherry-sized holes in it, known to the rest of the world simply as "Swiss cheese."

Supplying Mr. Strahm on a daily basis are 25

farmers whose combined herd numbers 281 cows. While some farmers deliver milk in motorized vehicles, the majority still do so in horse-drawn carts. And one farmer delivers his lone milk can in a tiny cart with a husky St. Bernard up front.

This small-is-beautiful concept of Swiss farming and cheesemaking is one reason for the high quality of dairy products here. With only two cheeses (admittedly giant wheels weighing 180-plus pounds apiece) to oversee, Mr. Strahm can control the operation in a way the manager of a large factory never could. Similarly, the Swiss farmer calls everyone of his 12 cows (an average Alpine herd) by name. Add to this a monthly government inspection of every cheese vat, storage shed, farm, and cow in a land where street sweepers are said to be cleaner than waiters in some other countries, and it is easy to see why the standard never fluctuates.

In this century Switzerland has changed from an agrarian state into a highly sophisticated industrialized one that has given its

citizens one of the highest standards of living in the world.

In the process farming has declined — too much, according to official thinking. Long-range planners see the need for the 6 million Swiss to feed themselves for a sustained period should hostilities ever cut them off from imported food.

To this end farmers have been encouraged to stay on the land through a series of price supports for their products. This in turn has meant that the milk for Swiss cheese and chocolates is the most costly in the world.

A faltering of world confidence in Switzerland and the subsequent loss in value of the franc — this is what Swiss exporters would like to see most. "It would make our products competitive again," says Mr. Landolt. (Recently one Swiss banker jestingly suggested financing a few riots in trouble-free Switzerland to foster such a decline.)

Meanwhile, Mr. Strahm and his colleagues are striving to keep Swiss cheese number one on the taste-and-texture charts. And by such slogans as "not everything called Swiss is from Switzerland" they hope discriminating cheese buyers will insist on the genuine article. "Look for the word Switzerland on the label," insists Mr. Strahm.

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Beware! Not everyone can make Swiss cheese

Classic fondue melts Emmentaler and Gruyère

By Phyllis Hanes
Food editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

More than the Alps, the ski resorts, cuckoo clocks, or even Heidi, it is the cheeses of Switzerland that are its trademark.

The term "Swiss cheese" is used all over the world to describe any cheese with holes, but the boast in the valley of its genesis is that "anybody can make the holes - only Switzerland can make the flavor."

Immigrants from the Alps to the United States began making "Swiss" cheese in 1850. Other countries used the words "Imported Swiss" on cheese packages, which means only that the country which produced it was not the United States.

What we are talking about is Emmentaler, the proper name of the cheese with the big holes made in Switzerland; the cheese that everybody copies, but that nobody makes as the Swiss do.

Denmark's Samsø, for example, looks like Emmentaler, but its flavor is considered more like the Dutch Edam. One of the most famous imports, Jarlsberg, is a very open Norwegian cheese that still comes to this country in wheels and has a flavor all its own.

Many people like Irish "Swiss" which is slightly less expensive, is softer, and slightly grainer. Then in Europe, the Swedish Greyvost, very similar to Jarlsberg, is another substitute.

Other copies of Emmentaler, some rubbery and without much flavor, are produced in



countries from Australia to Israel. There is no doubt that the world-wide popularity of this cheese has created such a demand that there never seems to be enough of it.

The second most popular "Swiss cheese" is the other cheese used in the classic fondue recipe, Gruyère. While Emmentaler is the large flat wheel of cheese with holes that are regular and large in shape, Gruyère is not nearly so large in general size, has fewer and smaller holes, and has a wrinkled rind instead of smooth as that of Emmentaler.

Gruyères are fermented at lower temperatures and therefore produce less acid, thus

forming fewer and smaller holes. The special fruity flavor and bouquet is the result of the briny, slightly moist ring that develops, in contrast to the dry exteriors of the Emmentaler.

The cheeses from eastern Switzerland called Appenzeller or Appenzel have very few scattered "eyes" - as the holes are called - about the size of a pea. This fruity-flavored cheese is excellent for nibbling, and is eaten in its home canton with caraway seeds and mustard.

No other country can make a Gruyère or Emmentaler with the skill of the Swiss. Though their cheesemaking equipment is modern and efficient, the Swiss have not given in to mass production. The cheese, made from the milk of the distinctive Swiss cows that graze on high pastures rich in the aromatic grass and flowers of the Alpine meadows, is produced with a traditional craftsmanship that cannot be duplicated elsewhere.

Emmentaler cheese owes its name to the Emmentaler Valley in the canton (province) of Bern. Cheeses have been made here for hundreds of years by the Sennen - cowherds who stayed the entire summer in the high alpine meadows using their remote mountain huts as dairies.

The name Gruyère comes from Switzerland's Gruyère Valley, not far from Lausanne, where French-speaking Swiss dairymen were making big wheels of cheese in the Middle Ages. The Gruyères of Switzerland are wheels weighing 77 pounds, which is less than half that at which Emmentaler tips the scales.

Cheese fondue is, of course, the best known Swiss dish, although a close second in fame and popularity is the melted cheese served

with potatoes and pickles, known as raclette. The classic fondue is a mixture of half-and-half Gruyère and Emmentaler cheeses. The well-ripened Gruyère is moister than that of Emmentaler. When heated it has hardly any threads and is therefore excellent for hot dishes.

When grated and used as a topping it gives a beautiful, even, and not too dry crust. It is especially good for cheese fondue.

There are a number of ways to vary both the consistency and flavor of fondue. Each fondue specialist has his own slight variations which he claims to be the secret of the perfect fondue.

Some insist it is a touch of finely diced shallot or garlic that does the trick; others say a bit of Swiss Shrinz cheese must be added. There are those who say two tablespoons of cream add the finishing touch.

Many fondue recipes include wine or brandy as an ingredient, but the original fondue of the shepherds, made of bits of hard cheese and stale bread, does not.

To make a fondue it is necessary to have a round earthenware dish with a flat bottom, that will sit firmly on top of a spirit stove or burner, on the table.

The fondue is first cooked in the kitchen and placed in the dish, which is then brought to the table. Each person is equipped with a long-handled fork and a plate of bread cubes. The is to spear a cube of bread and dip it into the fondue.

Care must be taken not to lose the bread; the fondue or a forfeit is usually expected by best way of handling it is to swirl the fork quickly around the bread on the fork. It catches the drip and helps it cool off.

The thing to remember in any recipe is calls for the use of one of Switzerland's cheeses is the need to have a cheese that has been carefully matured. Young Emmentalers and Gruyères do not melt as well as older ones; they are apt to separate into strings.

And be very sure the Gruyère you buy is certified "Natural Gruyère," as opposed to processed Gruyère.

Here is a classic recipe for fondue.

Classic Cheese Fondue

2 cups shredded imported Swiss Gruyère cheese (about 1/2 pound)

2 cups shredded imported Swiss Emmentaler cheese

1 1/2 teaspoons cornstarch

1 clove garlic, halved (optional)

1 cup milk

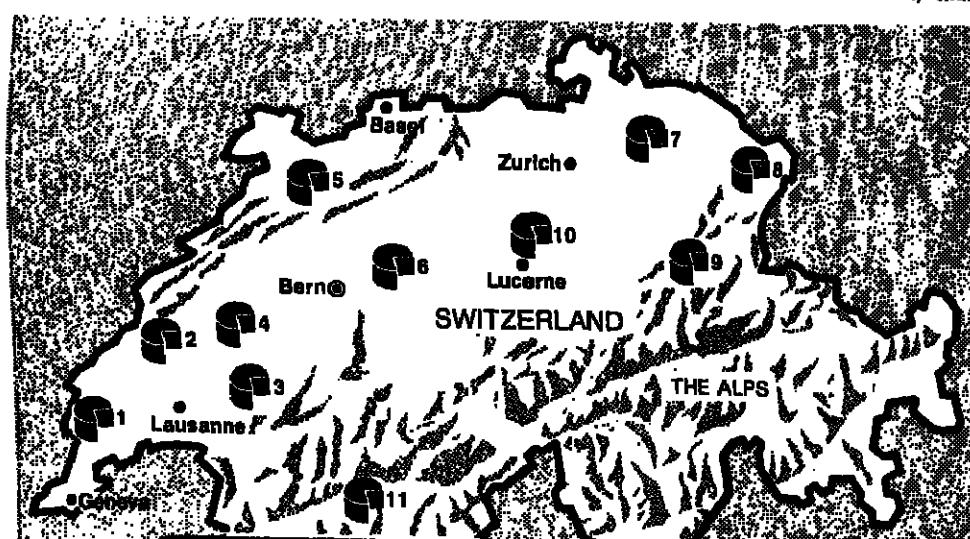
1/2 cup ground nutmeg

Ground pepper

French or Italian bread, or hard rolls, cubed with crusts left on

Combine cheeses and cornstarch. Rub inside of heavy pan with garlic and discard it. Pour in milk and warm over low heat but do not boil. Stir vigorously and constantly, keeping heat medium, as you toss cheese into the pot, waiting for it to melt before tossing in the next handful. While cheese is bubbling, add nutmeg and dash of pepper.

Transfer to fondue pot and keep warm over burner. Dip bread into the pot, swirling constantly to keep the fondue in motion. Serves 4 to 6.



The cheeses of Switzerland

1. Vacherin Mont d'Or
2. Tomme Vaudoise
3. Gruyère
4. Vacherin Fribourgeois
5. Tête de Moine
6. Emmentaler
7. Royalp
8. Appenzel
9. Glarner Schabzieger
10. Sbrinz
11. Raclette cheeses

Attention, all skiers

Visitors wanting to learn how to ski or to improve their skills and technique can take a course at any of the 185 ski schools in Switzerland. Beginners can learn the rudiments of the sport in 12 or more hours. Last winter the Swiss ski schools gave about 2 1/2 million half-day lessons.

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Geneva the peacemaker—triumphs and failures

By Peter Tonge
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

The city's flag flutters proudly over the small island the Genevans regard as the most important few hundred square feet of territory in all Europe.

Standing right where the placid expanse of Lake Geneva narrows again into the rushing River Rhône, it made possible the bridging of the river by early Celts, turning the site into the crossroads of Europe and paving the way for the city that grew up there to assume its present remarkable position in international affairs.

In a world where big is frequently looked upon as best, tiny Geneva, with a population of 340,000 if you include the entire canton, enjoys the respect of the whole world and has given its name to many an international agreement.

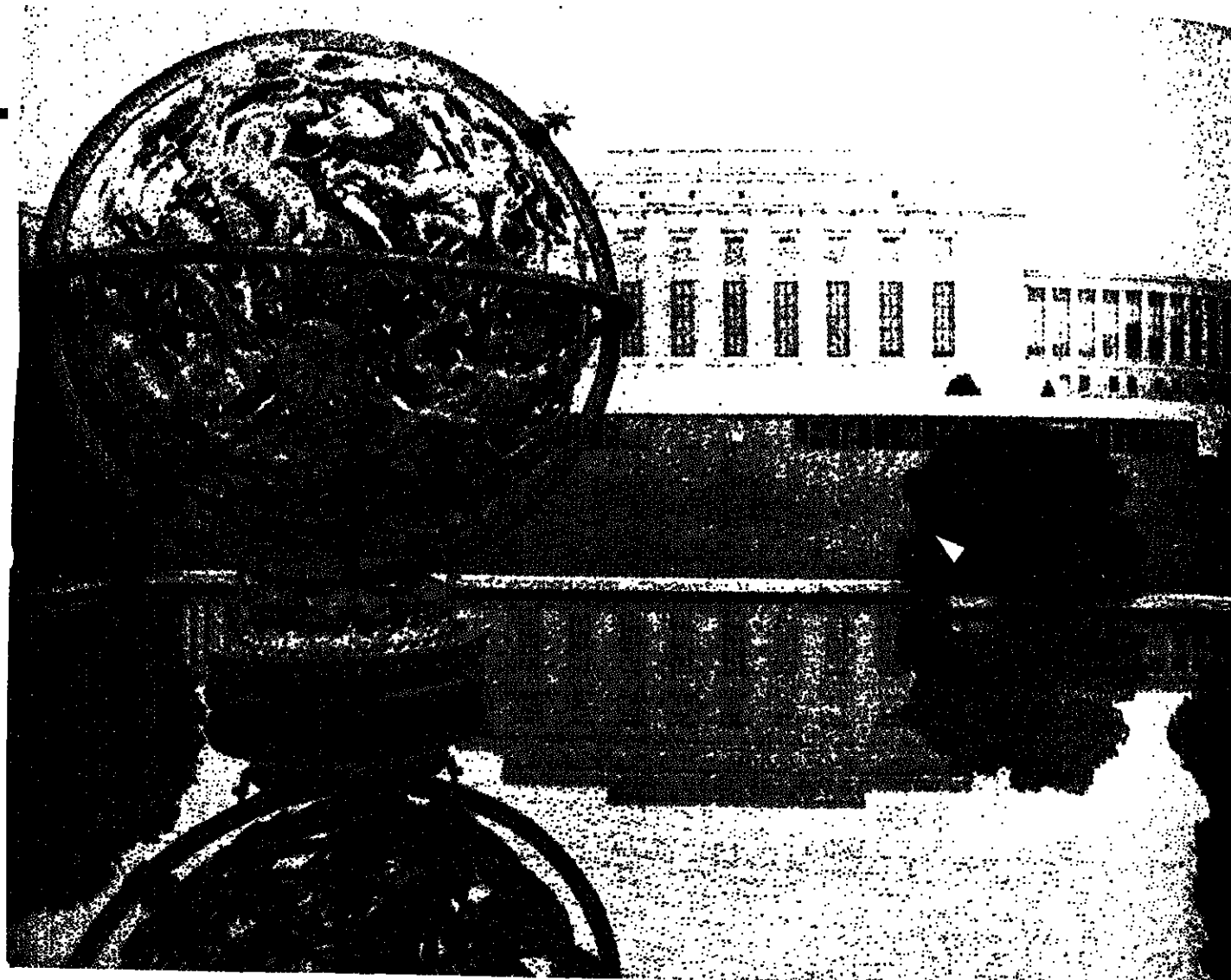
Arms talks, Mideast accord

This is the city where the strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) take place, where Arab and Israeli sat down to work out a Middle East accord in 1973, and where those involved in seeking a Rhodesia settlement elected to meet.

Geneva was the site, too, of the 1955 Big Four Summit to name another historic milestone in international diplomacy. The long-running disarmament conference which produced such significant agreements as the partial test ban treaty, and the nuclear nonproliferation treaty was held here. And to go back a little in history, the international rules governing treatment of prisoners of war were drawn up here and named the Geneva Convention.

Geneva has had its share of disappointments, however. The League of Nations, founded in the city in 1920 to preserve peace and settle disputes by arbitration or conciliation, was unable to prevent Japan's attacking Manchuria and China, Italy invading Abyssinia, or the Soviet Union marching on Finland, despite the fact that all the antagonists were member-states.

As the city's chief of protocol, Robert Vieux, puts it, Geneva "is always in conference." In-



League of Nations building, Geneva: now it houses UN agencies

deed, the number of conferences and conventions that take place here numbers 600 in some years. "Every train and plane now seems to bring in more delegates of some kind," says Mr. Vieux.

Nuts and bolts of UN

While New York is known for the United Nations' General Assembly and Security Council, the nuts and bolts of UN operations are put together in Geneva. Such technical functions as protecting copyrights, coordinating disaster relief, regulating frequencies, and watching the world's weather, all take place here. In fact the UN has so many specialized agencies and subsidiary offices here that the Geneva payroll matches that of New York.

All told, there are 15 intergovernmental organizations with headquarters in this city. The more important include the UN, the International Labor Organization, the World Health Organization, the Organization for International Political Cooperation, and the European Organization for Nuclear Research.

Then there are 150 nongovernmental international organizations in Geneva or in nearby, lakeside towns. These include the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, the Batelle Institute, the World Wildlife Fund, and the International Motorcycle Union, to name just a few. The nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) were drawn to Geneva because, as Mr. Vieux says, so much of the world "is al-

ready here or meets here regularly." It is a great place, in other words, to lobby for a cause.

As a result of all this internationalism some 35 percent of the canton of Geneva is comprised of foreign nationals — the largest concentration and mix of aliens in any society.

But why should Geneva be able to make, as the International Herald Tribune once put it, "a cottage industry of international diplomacy?" Because of what many refer to as the Spirit of Geneva — an overriding concern for fair play and acceptance of the other man's right to a contrary opinion.

Because it was at the crossroads of Europe, Geneva became the logical place for the international fairs of the 13th and 14th centuries. Merchants from around the world exchanged goods here, but more important, new views and ideas as well. This bred in the Genevans an understanding and tolerance in an era when intolerance was the rule.

During the troubled times of the Reformation, refugees flocked into tolerant Geneva. Calvin, among other notables in the movement, made his home here. The first English-language Bible was printed in Geneva. And it was the "Geneva Bible" that the Pilgrims took with them to America.

Home of Red Cross

Another in the city's long list of remarkable achievements was the founding here in 1864 of the Red Cross. Then came the Alabama arbitration. During the American Civil War, the Alabama, a Confederate gunboat, did considerable damage to Union shipping. That boat had been fitted out in Britain, and Washington sought compensation. As neither side could agree on suitable reparation, it was decided to submit the dispute to international arbitration in Geneva.

Washington was awarded damages of \$15.5 million. But Geneva emerged as the real winner. As host to the court it was seen in the world's eyes as the ideal neutral setting for international disputes.

Today the room in Geneva's city hall where the court sat is called the Alabama Room to commemorate the event.

Old country inns charm and pamper travelers

By Margaret Zellers
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Swiss inns, tucked at crossroads around the country, are a statement of the best in each region in architecture, food, and ambience. Many of them are old and historic — so that they almost rate as tourist attractions in their own right.

Innkeeper Emil Pfister's eyes twinkle as he talks, and he has a lot to talk about. His inn, Hotel Stern, on the fringe of the Old Town of Chur, has been in his family for generations.

Emil's father used to meet guests at the train station with his coach-and-four. The tack now hangs in one of the special dining rooms on the first floor, along with photographs, brasses, and awards.

Bedrooms at the Stern have all been modernized, and come with a private bath. From room 103 a guest can look out the window and through a hole in the town's medieval wall; room 203's adjoining shower is in the turret of the church next door. The rate for these attractions is \$14 per day, including breakfast.

In the main floor public rooms, there is a traditional wood-frame galloping table with an

ancient clock overhead, and towfold cluster-around the table's edges.

Another fine Swiss inn, the Baren in Langenbruck, known for its cuisine, is on the former main road between Bern and Zurich. It dates from 1577, and has been in the Grieder family since 1898. The inn was an overnight stop for Napoleon on November 24, 1797.

A highway now diverts most of the traffic, and Mrs. Grieder has cut down on the number of rooms for overnight guests. But there still are a handful of rooms that rent for about 24 Sfr. (U.S. \$9) per person with breakfast. Bathrooms are down the hall, but not far.

Most country inns in Switzerland are known for their food. The owner also is usually the chef, and proud of his talents. The "carte" is the menu and the "menu" is the meal of the day; while à la carte choices can run to staggering prices, the "menu" usually is offered for about 8 Sfr. (\$3).

If you are timid about the challenge of a foreign language, an inn to try is Le Grand Chalet.

Run by two English folk, Le Grand Chalet is located in Rossinière, a tiny village up the mountain from Montreux on a narrow-gauge railway. Victor Hugo used to stay here, and one American family has been coming for

three generations. The view out of each bedroom is one of the best in Switzerland; for only \$14 per day, for single accommodations, and \$24 for a double with bath, breakfast included.

In Mustair, near the Italian border, Mr. Frasser greets each guest arriving on the postal bus to stay in his Chasa Chalavaina. Both the inn and a nearby cloister are credited to Charlemagne, who had them built after a safe crossing of the Alps.

In nearby Santa Maria, the Weisses Kreuz & Post stands at the edge of the road, barely permitting the postal bus to pass. The door to this inn, known in local dialect as Crusch Alba, opens through a former horse-carriage entry.

Inside one finds a traditional Swiss stove (others are in the National Museum in Zurich), and the hospitality of the "stübli," that cozy wood-walled room that is the heart of many country inns. For bed and breakfast, about \$10.

Down the road, the Chasa Capol, a former farmer's home, also has a horse-carriage-way entrance, and has been restored with artistic touches. Its flickering fireplace is a popular goal for day trippers from St. Moritz who may drive out for a meal and stay for one of the evening chamber music concerts, performed by candlelight.



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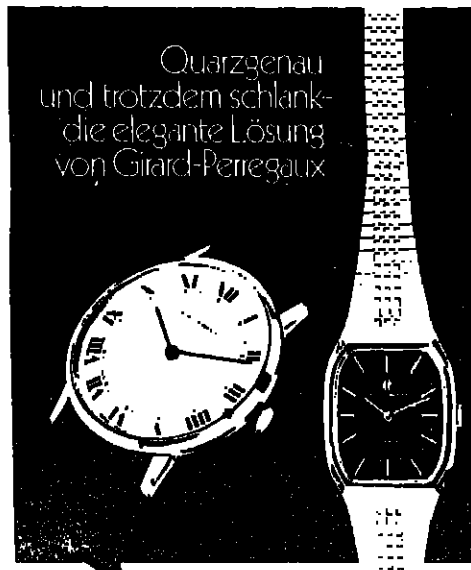
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Country has become more of a bargain for tourists

Swiss hotels freeze their prices and throw in breakfast

By Joseph G. Harrison
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

What about prices in Switzerland? A good question, particularly for those who remember the days when one dollar bought 4.3 Swiss francs, and food and lodging were correspondingly cheap. But, with the dollar's devaluation a few years ago, the rate tumbled to only 2.4 francs per dollar. This means, depending on how you figure it, that the dollar either dropped in worth by almost 45 percent or (to make it sound even more horrendous) the dollar formerly bought nearly 80 percent more.

And no one is more aware of the consequence than the Swiss tourist industry. For not only the dollar, but some other major currencies — the West German mark being a conspicuous exception — have also declined against the Swiss franc.

Yet the situation, for a number of reasons, is now righting itself, and the gap between, say, the dollar and the franc, has steadily nar-

rowed. In fact, during the last few years Switzerland has become an increasingly good buy — especially when one compares its high-quality products and services with what is available elsewhere. There are two main developments which are helping restore the former balance between dollar and franc. First is the degree of inflation in the United States and the far smaller degree in Switzerland. Whereas prices have risen in America by some 30 percent since devaluation, during the same period they have risen only by about 10 percent in Switzerland, thus dramatically narrowing the buying power spread between the two currencies. The second factor has been the decision of the Swiss hotel industry not to raise prices, for the third year in a row. Since prices have risen almost everywhere else, Swiss hotel accommodations have steadily grown more competitive.

Hotels a bargain

Today, in both lodging and meals, prices in Swiss hotels are no worse than they are in New York City or in most other American

tourist centers. And in most cases, certainly as it applies to New York City with its steadily declining quality, one gets considerably more for one's money in Switzerland. Nor should it be forgotten that in Switzerland the price of a hotel room invariably includes breakfast, no longer a cheap meal in the U.S.

There are, in addition, ways to save money on food in Switzerland that, far from depriving the visitor, can actually add to his enjoyment. Almost everywhere in bakeries, confectionery stores, and even some grocery stores, you can find large, delicious sandwiches made of fresh-baked crusty bread and rolls filled with Swiss cheese, ham, and salami. These cost about 80 cents and, combined with a piece of fruit or one of the hundreds of different kinds of confections, make a cheap and satisfying meal.

Other ways to save

There are still other ways to save in Switzerland. One obvious way is to go off-season, in the fall or spring, when rates are often reduced and bargains abound. The days are still

long, while the attractions and the landscapes are uncrowded, theater and opera tickets are easily available, and life is more leisurely.

I know of few greater bargains than the Swiss Holiday Card, which provides unlimited travel on all state-owned railways and the steamers and entitles one to reduced fares on other rail lines. A first-class, 15-day card costs \$78; a second-class, \$56. Since Swiss trains and steamers, with their efficiency, cleanliness, and routes through glorious countryside are a sheer joy to ride, these cards are a financially good investment for those planning to do much traveling without an automobile. The cards must be purchased outside Switzerland.

There are, of course, many other methods of cutting the cost of a visit. There are numerous immaculate clean economy hotels. There are the famous Swiss pensions. There are a large number of excursions on which prices are drastically reduced. And there is the possibility of walking tours, sleeping in hostels, and eating wholesome but cheap food, all of which add up to a fairly inexpensive vacation.



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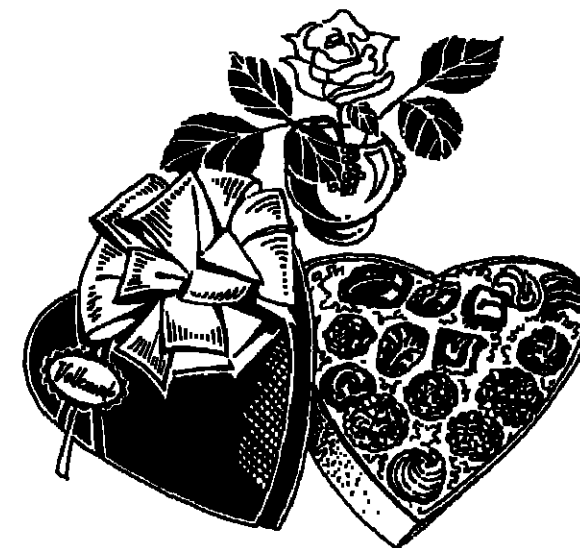
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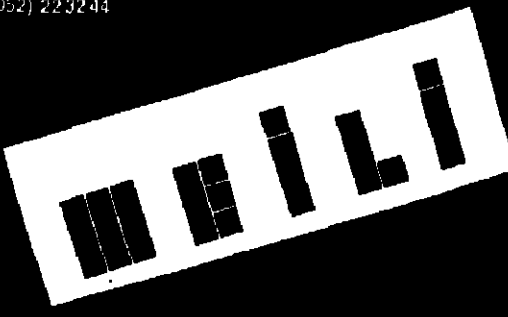
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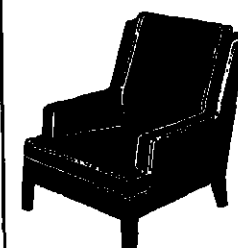
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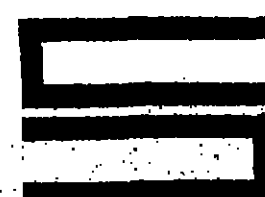
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To see all Switzerland stands for

By Joseph G. Harrison
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

A pleasant problem of any tour of Switzerland, particularly for the first-timer, is to know what to see. It is a land of such extraordinary variety — from palm trees to glaciers, from immense, ultra-modern machinery to the most delicate of handicrafts — all in an area only half the size of Maine or Scotland.

For our two-week trip my wife and I chose the following itinerary: Geneva, Zermatt, Interlaken (with a day's side trip to Bern), Lucerne, and Lugano. Travel was with a Swiss Railway Holiday Card, which must be bought outside the country and is one of the world's best travel bargains.

From these six locations we could see almost all that Switzerland stands for in the world, from the most comfortably primitive mountain villages to great international centers; from the most sophisticated attractions to Europe's ruggedest terrain. In few other countries is it possible to find such notable diversity so easily reachable and so compactly located.

This tour could have been broken down in almost any combination of overnight stays, but we found it convenient to spend four nights in Geneva, two in Zermatt, three each at Interlaken and Lucerne, and two at Lugano. This seemed to correspond best to what each had to offer.

Geneva is unique even in Switzerland. It is one of the world's focal points for decisions affecting mankind. Seldom without some major international conference, it houses some of the United Nations' most important agencies.

An early center of Protestantism, Geneva still abounds with intellectual, artistic, and cultural enterprise — all occurring amid scenes of great beauty. There is that bluest of blue lakes under the great bulk of Mont Blanc, the turbulent Rhône, and the gentle slopes of the Jura mountains. In few spots is the marriage of mind and nature more harmonious.

To go from Geneva to Zermatt is as starting as Alice's walk through the looking-glass.



Burgers of Zurich don regional dress for flower-flecked spring festival

By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

One is transported into the very heart of that wild, snow-engulfed, mountain-ringed, Alpine landscape. Zermatt, from which all automobiles and trucks are excluded, is that happy outcome — a village dedicated to tourism but not spoiled by it.

Every season here has its charms. We chose the fall and received an extra and unexpected bonus. Everywhere one turned, one saw the lower mountainsides alive with the vivid golden-orange hue of the larches, which combined with the blue of the sky and the white of the snow like some great flag across the encircling slopes.

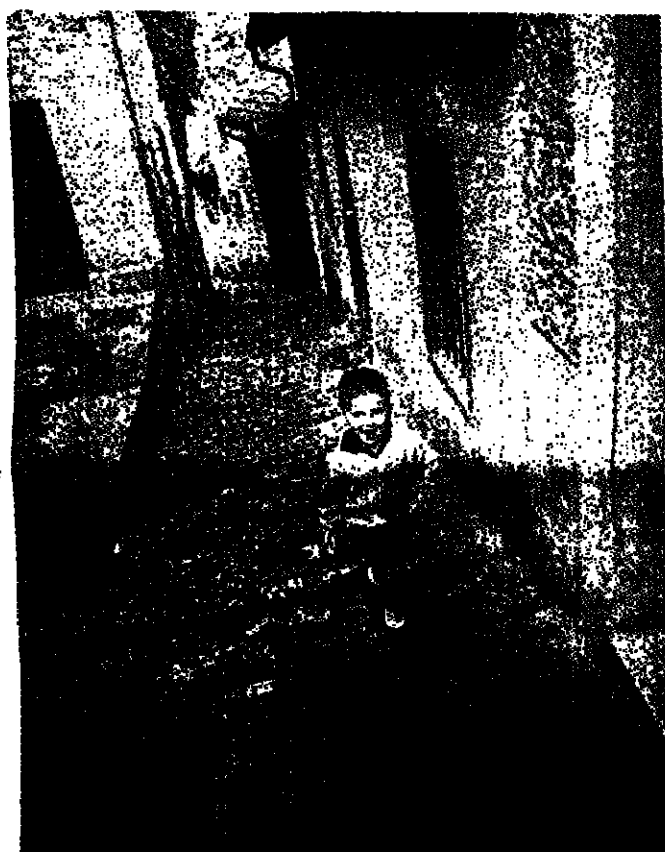
Interlaken, too, is dedicated to mountains — in its case to that fairest of ladies, the Jungfrau, flanked by the frowning Ogre which

threatens her and the towering Monk who guards her. But Interlaken's dedication is of a different kind. Where Zermatt is rugged and manly, Interlaken is delicate and womanly. Perhaps nowhere else is there such proximity between elegant promenades, exquisitely tended public gardens, the most elegant of shops and ever-present, overhanging Alpine snow-fields.

At Lucerne one penetrates not merely what the Swiss themselves call the center of Swiss tourism, but the ancient, primitive beating heart of Swiss independence. It was amid these mountain meadows overlooking Lake Lucerne that, in the year 1291, the three original cantons swore the Everlasting Oath which sealed not only Switzerland's freedom but also its democracy. Here is Switzerland's oftenest

climbed mountain, the Rigi, here the eye-opening medieval treasures of Lucerne — its Chapel Bridge built in 1333, the blue glowing tower of the old city wall, the touching Lion of Lucerne, and the largely unaltered squares with gracefully wrought and gilded signs of shops and inns.

At Lugano one enters, purely and simply Italy. Here are the sights, the sounds, the smell, the atmosphere which distinguish things Italian from all others. Yet this is Italy without any of that country's present-day certainties. Here are orange and lemon groves with palms but no political tension. Here are Tuscan arcades, Italian food, Latin friendliness, but Swiss efficiency. Here, almost uniquely, Alpine and Mediterranean mingle and mold.



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Going home for lunch near Lake Lugano



By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

Golden afternoon by Lake Zurich: ferry, sailboats, and the daily paper

The country in Zurich's backyard

By Eleanor Gurewitsch
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

To get the proper idea of what Zurich is really like, one should not visit only the museums, the fine shops, and the concert halls. Zurich is on a lake which is a fascinating

gateway to the kind of rural, pastoral life which lies virtually at the doorstep of every major Swiss city. Here is one of many ways to get a closeup view of Zurich's backyard.

Where Bahnhofstrasse ends in Lake Zurich at Bürkliplatz, there are landing places for the passenger boats that ply its waters. On a fine day you can buy a one-way ticket, for example, to a place called Erlenbach, 1,350 feet above sea level. Follow the yellow hiking signs in the direction of Forch. It isn't a huge climb, slightly over 850 feet. But it is intriguing. This is partially because it offers such beautiful views as one ascends from the lake, partially because the houses cease abruptly and one enters a part of the canton reserved for agricultural purposes only.

Here there are pastures full of cows and farmhouses, and occasionally a small eating place where one can stop for bread and cheese.

Once the top of the ridge is reached, the path levels off and in an hour or slightly more — depending upon one's pace — Forch comes into view. Here there is a train station and a fairly frequent service to Zurich.

Naturally this tour isn't in most guide books. The ascent is not spectacular enough. It is for those of us who measure our pleasures by other standards than superlatives — the highest, the fastest, the oldest. These are less important than the satisfaction of seeing an area which is beautiful, where farms and gardens are cared for in traditional ways.

There is another way of getting acquainted

with life around Lake Zurich: Walk from the center of Zurich along the eastern shore of the lake to the Zurichhorn, admire the large statue, and board an excursion boat up the lake toward the small community of Rapperswil.

The weather is not always bright and sunny in Switzerland. Quite the contrary. When the sun shines, permanent residents change their plans and head for the lake. Tourists visiting Switzerland would be well advised to follow suit. Right plans for seeing this collection of art or that group of galleries on a particular day may be inevitable if one is traveling on business. But for people on vacation, flexibility and close attention to the weather may spell all the difference between a superb vacation and a passable one.



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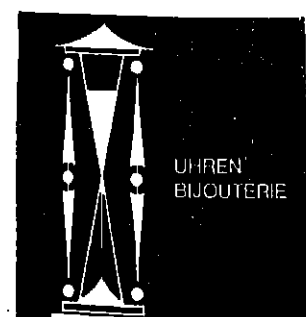
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Track down the local opera house!

By Eleanor Gurewitsch
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Some opera houses in Switzerland provide a stage for many art forms — plays, operas, operettas, and, in some instances, ballet. These multi-purpose buildings are called *Stadtheater* or "theater of the city." In repertory fashion, depending upon the night you are in town, you may have an opportunity to see the local dramatic, operatic, or dance group in action.

In the very largest cities: Zurich and Geneva, for instance, dramatic and musical offerings are separated. Normally in Zurich you have your choice nightly; a play or an opera. The situation isn't that good in Geneva. Sometimes there is an opera, more frequently there is none.

Wherever you travel in Switzerland, it is worthwhile to try to track down the local opera house. One fascinating aspect of opera-going in Switzerland is the wide range of architecture you will experience in the process. The newest, most starkly modern houses are located in St. Gallen and Basel. Geneva has a building which looks neo-classical on the outside, but the interior, which was destroyed by fire a number of years ago, has been rebuilt in a contemporary style.

Theoretically the days of the present opera house in Zurich with its lovely baroque decor are numbered. Talk of a new opera house with essential backstage conveniences has been rampant for the past 20 years. But now with a big renovation project in process for the local dramatic theater the possibility that the Opera House will be torn down and replaced by a more functional one becomes increasingly imminent.

Fortunately, beautiful smaller houses in the old style still are thriving in Lucerne and Bern.

In Basel, a new production of "Parsifal" is premiering on April 3; in Bern, a new production of "Madama Butterfly" hit the boards on March 20. Unlike most Swiss cities, Geneva offers only a very limited number of performances of any operatic work, usually four or five performances within a week or 10 days. In March "The Marriage of Figaro" is scheduled, and coming up toward the end of April are several performances of "Carmen."



Morning mist swirls around Bellinzona's 15th-century castle of Sasso Corbaro

Balmy Bellinzona — city of castles

By Kiminix Hendrick
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Bellinzona, Switzerland
Switzerland with flair — that's the Ticino. It's where the Swiss speak Italian, smile like Italians, build their houses for color and plant palm trees around them. But all the time they're thoroughly, systematically Swiss.

Bellinzona's the first main city south of the Alps in Switzerland, after the St. Gotthard Pass or — if you're coming by train — the St. Gotthard Tunnel. Most travelers hurry past. But it's worth at least a quick visit.

Indeed it's a good base for vacationing in this flower-decked Swiss canton, full of history, majestic with scenery. Tourists know Lugano and Locarno, beautifully situated and delightful for holidays, but lesser-known Bellinzona has an advantage over them as far as getting into hotels is concerned. At any busy time of year Lugano and Locarno certainly need reservations in advance.

Bellinzona offers a selection of good hotels within sight of the train station that range in price upward from \$16 for a double. As is usual in Switzerland, the rate includes breakfast. It also, typically, includes good service and comfort.

Near the station, through a baroque archway, a flight of stairs leads to the postal bus stop. If you've come by train, you can take a good bright yellow Swiss postal bus and see the countryside.

Towns in the Valle Leventina and the Valle Blenio, north of Bellinzona, repay visits. Giorno has what's doubtless the most remarkable church in the canton, the Chiesa San Nicolao. Sculptured lions adorn its Romanesque facade. Its interior has an unusual raised choir and interesting 15th century frescoes.

Bellinzona's own treasures are three castles. The Castle of Uri, also called the Castello Grande, is now partly a museum. The Castello di Sasso Corbaro was rebuilt by the Swiss when they took possession of Bellinzona in the 15th century. The Castle of Schwyz, also known as the Castello di Montebello, commands a stunning view.

Exploring the little city after dark gives a feeling we were reversing time. Shadows lovely. Occasional lights high up the mountains caught our fancy. We found the town hall entered its well-lit courtyard.

It wasn't ancient but the frescoes we there took us back through centuries. It also reminded us that the Swiss — like a lot of other people — have a taste for keeping the antique in good shape.

Certainly, if you make your base here, Lugano on its lake of the same name and Locarno on Lake Maggiore. And if you're in the Paris from late May to the end of September ask about taking the "Glaizer Express" to Brig to Chur. It's a spectacular train ride every minute utterly delightful.

His alphorns 'low' from London to Lima

By Peter Tonge
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Eggwil, Switzerland
The icy mountain road, winding high above the Emmentaler Valley here, was wet from a freak, warm rain on this late January day, and a heavy mist draped the countryside. So we parked the car on the main road and climbed the last slippery mile to Ernst Schupbach's farm.

It was a slow, painstaking trek to the farmhouse door. But the reward was worth the effort: A visit with one of the most respected alphorn makers in Switzerland.

The alphorn, the longest musical instrument in the world, has made a comeback. On summer evenings, all over Switzerland, the traveler can hear notes bounce from cliff face to cliff face, so that the hills really do seem to be alive with the sound of music.

Nostalgia has sparked its return in this alpine land. And foreigners, intrigued by the instrument, have taken it to their hearts — and back to their homes — as well.

Herr Schupbach, for instance, fills a growing list of orders from Sydney to San Diego, London to Lima. He recently sold four to Mexican buyers.

Why is the alphorn so popular? Because the instrument is



Ernst Schupbach cuts likely pine

unusual, because its tones are hauntingly beautiful, and because it makes an attractive decoration.

Back in the 1920s when he first began making alphorns, finding a buyer was a difficult process. But selling them didn't matter all that much to him; he was primarily a farmer, rais-

ing dairy cows, potatoes, and grains. Now all that has changed. The 25 alphorns he turns out each year are snapped up; alphorn making is his full-time profession and running the farm is left to his son-in-law.

All told, there are 28 alphorn makers in Switzerland to supply the needs of more than a thousand registered players in this country and to meet a growing foreign demand as well. In contrast, Herr Schupbach points out, there were less than 50 players back in the 1930s, and overseas no one bothered with the instrument at all.

The alphorn must be made from a mountain pine or fir tree that has grown out at right angles to the mountainside and then has turned up towards the sun. In this way, nature provides its distinctive curved form.

After the timber has been harvested and cured for some months, it takes some 100 hours of patient work before the handcrafted instrument is ready to leave the Schupbach workshop. His price: 1,200 Swiss francs, or between \$480 and \$500.

The longest alphorn in Switzerland is 13 meters, or almost 43 feet long. Standard versions from Herr Schupbach's loft are 4.12 meters long (13½ feet). Even that is overly long for easy shipment. So Herr Schupbach builds them in two, sometimes three, sections which screw together. It makes no difference to the tone, he says.

There is no need in the alphorn masterpiece. The sound is made through pursed lips. "If you can play a bugle, you can learn to play the alphorn," Herr Schupbach maintains.

By the time my guide and I left the Schupbach farm, the rain had ended and the fog had lifted. The countryside was beautiful again. Then, as we neared the car, we were stopped momentarily by the rich notes of an alphorn from the mountainside above us. Herr Schupbach was testing his latest product.



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Toy museum thrills children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Zurich
Every Swiss child knows what the name Franz Carl Weber represents — toys of all shapes and sizes, varying from anything between model cars and railways to dolls and cowboy outfits.

Switzerland's leading toy shop has its headquarters in Zurich, at 82 Bahnhofstrasse. And hidden away on the fifth floor is a tiny but exquisite toy museum.

The moment you step out of the lift, you find yourself back in grandmother's world of crinolines and horse-drawn carriages. Ranged behind showcases are shining examples of small steam engines and miniature railways still in perfect running order.

Farther along, you can see how children could amuse themselves for hours without the modern luxury of electricity.

Several magic lanterns are exhibited, depicting small figures that move gracefully at the mere touch of a lever; an instrument with disks and strips complicatedly labeled the Zoetrope, which was to contribute much to the camera as we know it today, enraptures photographers and children alike.

Another of the museum's four rooms is dedicated to dolls made of wax, wood, and porcelain and dressed in elaborate 18th-century attire. Pull at a well-concealed string and one will lower its eyelids while another exchanges a smile for a frown.

There you'll also discover one of the first automatic dolls ever, which lifts a bunch of flowers to music.

Two more demure dolls dressed in pure white calico stand on either side of a perfect miniature "Empire" desk. The list is unending.

Stepping into another room, one finds replicas of 18th- and 19th-century interiors with small metal stoves that can be heated by a charcoal fire and are equipped with majolica or copper pans, plus miniature tea services in silver and porcelain.

One of the many dollhouses on show is worth special mention. Its exterior is an example of 18th-century Basel mansion. It boasts three floors, including the kitchen and servants' quarters and owners' living rooms, all realistically represented on a minute scale. For younger boys, there are armies of tin and lead soldiers, a wooden castle, a fire brigade, and countless other treasures.

One may wonder how it all began. The museum dates back to 1858, when, on the 76th anniversary of the Franz Carl Weber toy shops, old toys were exhibited in the shop windows. This was such a success that, thanks to the initiative of Mrs. Paul Weber, the small yet delightful toy museum was opened to the public. Mrs. Weber goes on the search as far as Paris, Vienna, and Munich to antique dealers and auctions for these valuable objects, though from time to time she gets old toys as gifts.

Thanks to the skilled hands of an artisan, these can be mended when necessary before being put in the showcase.

The Alps no barrier for speedy Swiss trains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

From the August day in 1847 when the first Swiss train went into service from Zurich to Baden, railways have penetrated all parts of the country. The all-electric trains of the Swiss Federal Railways offer tourists dramatic sight-seeing, passing through the deepest valleys of Switzerland and over 5,455 bridges as they do.

In a country as mountainous as Switzerland it might be expected that the trains would be forced to avoid the natural barrier of the Swiss Alps. But Swiss engineers built 670 tunnels through the mountains. The Stimplon, the longest Alpine line, covers a distance of over 12 miles.

Alpine lines spiral through intermittent tunnels, giving passengers fleeting views of the countryside, such as those near the village of Wassen. At one point the town church is seen high above the railroad. After sinking through a half-dozen tunnels, the train later emerges on the same level as Wassen.

Continuing up the interior of the mountain, the railroad, one of 10 private lines in the country, reaches a lofty point from where passengers can gaze down at the village below. The Engadine Railway rises to a height of 11,330 feet above sea level, delivering its passengers to the highest railway station in Europe.

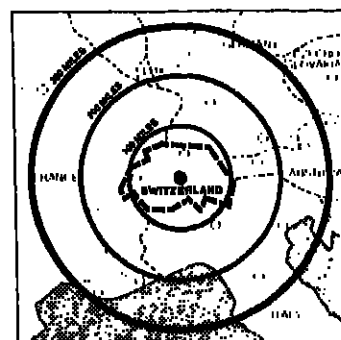
The views from trains traveling between Chur and St. Moritz and between St. Moritz and Zermatt have been called the most beautiful in Switzerland. It is on these journeys that the Swiss Federal Railways advise tourists not to forget their cameras.



Like toys come to life, drummers parade in Basel festival

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Soleure — where they burn winter to a roll of drums

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Soleure, or Solothurn as it's known in German, is the oldest town in Switzerland and one of the oldest north of the Alps.

It was a Celtic settlement before the Romans came and built its walls. Then, in common with much of western Switzerland, it fell to the Burgundians. Later the town became an Imperial fief and was ruled by ecclesiastics, who were expelled in the 15th century when the citizens threw in their lot with the Swiss Confederates. They had hardly done this when the Reformation made them wish they hadn't.

Already strongly influenced by France through having the French ambassadors to Bern established in their midst, they decided to remain loyal to the old faith. Thus the die was cast for a return to quasi-ecclesiastical rule, the results of which are exemplified today in numerous convents and in the finest Italianate cathedral in Switzerland, the modern seat of the Bishop of Basle.

Of all the many influences affecting town and people in Soleure during a long and exciting history, the one that has lingered most is the link with France. This is because the official representatives of His Most Catholic Majesty resided here continuously from the beginning of the 16th century until the Revolution at the end of the 18th, when the patrician class which governed the town was itself removed from power.

Old position never recovered

Coming back to pick up the pieces in the early 19th century, they never quite recovered their old position, but had to be content to live out the last days of their social dominance in elegant manor houses and small palaces, of which Schloss Blumenstein is typical.

This house dates from the gracious era when the Soleureis looked to the court of Louis XIV for protection and their principal citizens served that monarch as soldiers and diplomats, returning home to build and embellish their homes in keeping with current French taste.

It was at this time, too, that much recruiting was done for the famous Swiss Guard, which died to a man in defense of the Tuilleries at the height of the French Revolution.

Schloss Blumenstein once stood in open

country on the outskirts of the town, but today it is in the suburbs, surrounded by trim Swiss villas. It is easily recognized by its sweeping lawns, lovely old trees and profusion of shutters. Only recently has it ceased to be a private residence. And the town, which inherited it, has helped it retain its splendor.

Of the walls that completely surrounded Soleure at one time, considerable portions remain. Not much, however, survives down by the River Aare. This flows through one large medieval tower which rises directly from the water. Another tower called the "Crooked Tower," still stands on the east shore.

The inner town is entered from the southwest through the Gate of Blonne, a plain, tall tower with pointed arch and statue, and from the northeast by the remarkable Basle Gate, with its big, fat, round towers made of huge blocks of Jura limestone.

Close to this gate is the Bastion of St. Urs dating from the beginning of the 17th century and reminiscent of the work of Vauban, though actually designed by Francesco Iolatta.

Inside the gate the scene is overshadowed by Gastano Pisoni's cathedral, a mid-18th century rebuilding of an earlier edifice of which nothing remains. Pisoni came from Ascona, in Italian Switzerland, and visitors familiar with that resort on the shores of Lake Maggiore will quickly recognize the shape of the campanile, which clearly repeats that in the architect's home town.

Unexciting interior

The cathedral is entered by monumental steps and provides students and others with a welcome seat. But the interior is unexciting. This contrasts with the nearby Jesuit Church, which is a century older and has a waddy plastic and colorful south German decor, plus an excellent Assumption over the High Altar, which, with Holbein's Madonna in the Museum, makes Soleure, after Basle and Geneva, the richest Swiss city for ancient pictures.

Soleure is a place for strolling about. The people are friendly and have their own particular way of life. Among local customs is Carnival time, when "Old Man Winter" is publicly burned before the Tour Rouge, or Clock Tower, to the accompaniment of a roll on the drums from figures dressed as sansculottes from the French Revolution.



'Old Man Winter' totters as flames lick at his feet

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Bern: strolling beneath the arcades of a vibrant capital

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Bern
Most visitors from abroad are surprised to learn that Bern, not Zurich, is the capital of Switzerland. And actually, the Swiss don't use the word "capital" among themselves at all. They prefer to call Bern "the federal city," since calling it the capital would run counter to their deep-seated belief in Switzerland's federal political system.

Located in the Swiss Midland region, Bern is cradled in a great loop formed by the River Aare. It was founded by a member of the aristocratic Zähringen family toward the end of the 12th century.

According to legend, he named the city after the first animal he killed in the area while hunting—a bear, in German "Bar."

In fact, it's unlikely that the bear played any part in the founding of Bern at all. The city's name probably came from Veron, which was also once called Bern and was also a Zähringen possession. Still, the Bernese have adopted the bear. It is featured in the city's coat of arms and they keep some real ones in the Bearpit—one of Bern's major attractions.

Looking toward the city center from the Bearpit the visitor can see not only the city's width and depth but also its highest and lowest points simultaneously—the Minster spire and the Matte district.

This district, located by the River Aare, has been given its character by the artisans who live in it, and it has also managed to keep something of a village atmosphere.

There are several ways of getting up into the higher part of the city from the Matte—wide, covered wooden stairways and even a lift which takes passengers up to the Minster Platform, a tree-shaded little square with a wide panoramic view.

To the right of the Minster, the way leads into one of Bern's most attractive side streets, where richly decorated patrician and artisan's houses give it an air of cheerful self-confidence.

The main streets are generously proportioned.

They are as broad as highways, although the Bernese still call them "Gassen"—lanes. In the Gerechtigkeitgasse, the visitor can join the Bernese in one of their favorite occupations—strolling beneath the arcades, admiring the wares in the wide variety of shops ranging from bakers to antique dealers.

Sheltered from the weather, whether rain, hail or shine, this is the place to see the people who make up the life of Bern—the flower seller, the lottery ticket vendor, townsfolk, country folk and tourists.

Bern has an underground, too: in the basements beneath the arcaded pavements are the boutiques and the little theaters in which audiences can hear ballads and ditties sung in the homespun local dialect—poetry to the ears of every real Bernese.

Town Hall interesting

Between Gerechtigkeitsgasse and Kramgasse, it's worth turning off to the right to take a look at the Rathaus, the 15th-century Town Hall, a handsome sandstone building with a wide flight of stairs leading up to the entrance. In the Kramgasse is located the "Zytlogge"—the Clock Tower—which was once the authoritative building from which all measurements were taken.

Still set in its wall are the official one and two metre lengths and a brass plate from which distances on foot were measured in hours from Bern. But the big attraction of the Zytlogge is its striking clock.

Three minutes before the hour, a cock crows and flaps its wings. Immediately afterward a jester rings his bells and a dignified procession of bears, pipers, drummers, and horsemen is set in motion. Father time turns his hour glass and at the very top the golden figure known as Hans von Thann strikes the bell to record the hours.

The Bernese are fond of figures, as is shown by the façades and particularly by the fountains which date back to the 16th century. The finest of these stand in the main streets.

Market days notable

The Bärenplatz and the Bundesplatz are two squares which are particularly lively on Market days, when hundreds of stalls are set up and housewives buy their vegetables and fruit direct from the farmers. Apart from the regular weekly markets there are extra-special ones, like the Geranium Market and, in November, the "Zibelmärkt," at which the farmers offer thousands of artistically-plated strings of onions for sale.

Even a government minister—or federal councillor—to use the official designation—might be seen buying his onions, because at the Zibelmärkt things are more informal than in the nearby Bundeshaus, which is the seat of the federal government and administration.



Swiss National Tourist Office

A tricky decision in Bern's Geranium Market

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Hallwil castle shows music boxes, smithy

Anvils, hammers, and bellows on display

By Robert Tyrrell
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Each of Switzerland's 50 cantons open to the public has its particular fascination, but Schloss Hallwil—some 18 miles west of Zurich—is unique for many reasons.

One of the country's oldest strongholds, it was originally built in the 11th century, though most of the surviving structure dates from later periods. The first thing to strike the visitor is the castle's location. Instead of perching strategically on top of a hill it lies in a depression and is built upon two small islands in a lake formed by the River Aa.

Thus the two "halves" of the castle are surrounded by a natural, flowing moat. They are also connected by a drawbridge.

Since the year 1113 Schloss Hallwil has been connected with the Swiss patrician family of that name and it is still administered by the Hallwil Trust. The graves of five members of the family may be seen in what is now a car park, and several others are interred within the building.

During several centuries the Republic of Switzerland and Imperial Austria were enemies. Yet despite this fact, generations of the Hallwil family volunteered for military service under the Hapsburg crown, from the early 14th century until as late as 1809. So close was the connection that it resulted in the formation of an Austrian branch of the family with its own "Palais Hallwil" in Vienna.

Today, many of the castle's rooms may be visited. These are furnished and decorated in 18th-century style.

Also there is a room devoted to music boxes, a particularly Swiss craft. These came in all shapes and sizes and were often disguised as something quite different—a book for example. Tape-recorded music from Bach to Strauss tinkles away pleasantly in the background.

In the days of horse transport the village blacksmith was an important member of the community, undertaking any job from shoeing horses to mending a carriage axle. A room in one of the Schloss Hallwil outbuildings houses a full-scale reconstruction of a local "smithy." It is complete with anvils and hammers, a huge bellows, and hand tools dating from the 18th century up to Victorian times. Finally, for those who are interested in pre-history, there is a remarkable display called "The Stone-Age Workshop."

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In Obertoggenburg you can get milk fresh from the cow

Tourists don't know about this lovely dairy area, where whole families take to the fields

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

The Swiss say that the lovely Obertoggenburg Valley is a holiday area patronized mainly by their fellow countrymen. If the Swiss do really keep the place to themselves, that is wise of them. For even in a country like Switzerland, which depends so heavily on foreign tourism to pay its way in the world, the local people are entitled to keep a few of the choicest preserves to themselves.

So it is that, all summer long, the license plates on most of the cars parked outside such popular hotels in Wildhaus as the Hirschen, the Acker, and the Sonne identify their owners as coming from Zurich, from other communities of the canton of St. Gallen, or from the adjacent cantons of Aargau and Thurgau. Some few visitors come from as far away as Basel, Bern, and Geneva. The Germans and Dutch have also discovered the Obertoggenburg, as

have neighbors from Austria and Liechtenstein. French, British, and Scandinavians are not numerous. Incredibly, an American accent is seldom heard.

One hazards the guess that many Swiss are drawn to the region because it reminds them of what they once were as a people — and still are in those scattered parts of the country where a mere 1 percent of the population still gets its living from the land. The communities of the Obertoggenburg, Wildhaus, Unterwasser, and All St. Johann are strictly rural. They are inhabited by a breed of sturdy, independent, hardworking farming families, wrestling a living from dairy herds on handkerchief-size meadows.

View from the top

As visitors laze on the balcony of holiday flats or villas or ride one of the chairlifts, funiculars, or cable cars to dizzy summits with breathtaking views, they see the Swiss hard at

work in the field from dawn to dusk, gathering hay for precious winter fodder. They cut ribbonlike swaths out of the rolling hillsides, according to patterns they alone can master, and the result is a patchwork of green, yellow, and brown as the work proceeds. Whole families bend their backs to the tasks of mowing, raking, turning, gathering, stacking, carting, and stowing it away carefully in the huts that serve for barns. Wives toil along with their husbands, and grandparents alongside their grandchildren.

That the Obertoggenburg is essentially milk country is immediately evident. Negotiating the curves that connect Buchs and Wattwil, motorists must be ready at any moment to brake to accommodate a farmer (or his wife, son, or daughter) hauling the results of a day's milking to a local milk center on a small truck or handcart.

At the milk centers, all the churns are assembled, and from them proceeds are shipped all over Switzerland, and even abroad. But the chief beneficiaries are the local people, and the lucky tourists, who can go with buckets and bottles and collect a bonanza of fresh, creamy milk straight from the cow, and at an incredibly cheap price compared with those charged by supermarkets.

The key is low

In the Obertoggenburg, tourism itself is low-key, and deliberately. There are no artificially contrived "tourist attractions." People have to

make their own entertainment, and they do. They climb all over the hillsides, filling the lungs with fresh air. There are facilities for such sports as tennis and swimming (both on door and indoor). The local tourist office has past summer arranged special courses for gymnasts, weavers, and those interested in painting rural furniture.

The Obertoggenburg, in short, is the place to spend a good, old-fashioned family holiday. Children of all ages amuse themselves by the hour, battling around a shuttlecock, knocking about a croquet ball, or improvising family games. Further to keep them out of mischief, qualified instructors supervise sessions in volleyball, basketball, and, above all, gym at the Community Center. Scratch a Swiss, no matter how young, and underneath you'll find a gymnast.

Into this charming and serene atmosphere the occasional city slicker from Zurich adds a discordant note. The Obertoggenburg is a date place, at any rate during the summer. During the winter it resounds with voices, tinkling transistor radios, and the clatter and scurry of feet hastening to and from the ski slopes.

For anyone who clings to the old-fashioned idea that holidays are for relaxation, not for frenzied exertions in far-off places, the Obertoggenburg is just about ideal. Come and see it yourself, and tell your friends — or, maybe, don't.

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Second of two articles

of terrorists in Europe through an agent in East

has been a well-worn guerrilla-terrorist training base. Carlos is among those who gained proficiency in sabotage through Cuban courses. Palestinians even now are reported to be training

instructors have long been active in the camps of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), an extreme group which rejects compromise with Israel. Carlos is associated with this group. Yemen once was a favorite base of Waddieh Haddad's operations chief and Carlos's immediate

Japanese Red Army raiders both of the Shell Oil in Singapore and of the Japanese Embassy in Kuwait sought refuge in South Yemen's sprawling desert. So did the five members of the Baader-Meinhof weapons specialist Rolf Puhle, freed by many in exchange for the life of kidnapped West German Peter Lorenz. The PFLP's South Yemen camp members among its many graduates the Red Army members who seized the French Embassy in 1974.

countries such as Somalia and Uganda also play a role, where roughly 1,500 Cubans reportedly act as advisers in this hitherto heavily Soviet-influenced country, was Waddieh Haddad's base during the spectacular hijacking of Air France flight 139 to Uganda, in June-July, 1976.

Meanwhile, Iraq (another vigorous "rejectionist") has taken a more active role on the terrorist scene. "Black June" terrorists operating out of Iraq appear to be responsible for a string of recent incidents: the attempted assassination of Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Khaddam last December in Damascus; the attack on Amman's International Hotel a month earlier; assaults on Syrian embassies in Rome and Islamabad in October; and the attack on Damascus' Semiramis Hotel in September.

It appears that Iraq is using "Black June" terrorists for a form of surrogate, back-door warfare against moderate Arab states. The "Black September" organization started in much the same way, initially concentrating its fury against Jordan, which had routed the Palestinian guerrillas in September, 1970, and later broadening its scope internationally, with Libyan support. At the same time, Iraq now seems to have become one of the main bases for the extreme PFLP and its terrorist master-planner Waddieh Haddad as well as for Palestinian "rejectionists" fleeing Syrian-controlled Lebanon.

A curious sidelight in Iraq's role emerged in New York a couple of months ago. Agents of the U.S. Treasury's Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF) division discovered the purchase through a Greek middleman of 200 fully automatic submachine guns by the Iraqi intelligence to the United Nations. These "Mac-10s" are small, compact, 45-caliber weapons described by weapons experts as "ideal for terrorists."

When discovered, half of the order had been delivered to the Iraqi mission. But only 70 of the 100 weapons were handed over to ATF agents last Dec. 11. Some informed sources suspect that the 30 missing Mac-10s had been smuggled out of the country in the Iraqi diplomatic pouch. Since then, Iraqi mission diplomat Alaeddin M. al-Tayyar quietly has been declared unwelcome and recalled home.

Perhaps as the world settles into some new and more stable post-colonial, post-cold-war framework, the bitter rage of would-be terrorists will ebb. Meanwhile, the effort to strengthen national defenses, to build more effective international agreements, and to shift world public opinion against terrorism faces formidable obstacles — not least the overt or more subtle opposition of a handful of states.

How a handful of radical states keeps it in business

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Monday, March 28, 1977


A chronology


1970	September	Mideast: Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) tries to hijack five airliners in one week. An attempt on El Al is foiled; Pan Am plane is flown to Cairo and blown up; Swissair, TWA, BOAC jets hijacked to Dawson's Field, Jordan, and blown up.
	September	Jordan: Army crushes Palestinian guerrillas.
1972	May	Three members of Japanese Red Army (JRA) kill 25 at Lod Airport.
	September	Munich 11 Israeli athletes are killed when Black September Organization (BSO) attacks Olympic quarters. Weapons allegedly brought in by Libyan diplomatic pouch.
	October	Munich: Lufthansa airliner hijacked, forcing release of three BSO survivors of Olympic attack, terrorists all flown to Libya.
1973	March	Khartoum: BSO seizes Saudi Embassy, executes a Belgian and two U.S. diplomats. Terrorists later reported moved to Libya.
	July	Amsterdam: IRA and four Palestinians hijack Japan Air Lines 747 to Libya, where it is blown up.
	August	Algeria: Two Arabs attack passengers, killing three, wounding 55.
	September	Rome: Police arrest five Palestinians with Libyan-supplied SA-7 missiles near airport; three are later flown to Libya.
	September	Austria: Two Palestinians kidnap three Russian Jews, forcing Austrians to close Schonau Transit Camp; the Palestinians are later flown to Libya.
	October	Mideast: Arab Israeli war.
	December	Rome: Libyan-sponsored group attacks U.S. and German planes, killing 32 people.
	December	London: PFLP (probably Carlos) nearly kills Joseph E. Stett, leading British Zionist.
1974	January	Singapore: Two Japanese plus two PFLP attack Shell refinery, seize hostages.
	February	Kuwait: Five PFLP storm Japanese Embassy, seize hostages; Singapore and Kuwait terrorists flown to South Yemen.
	July	Paris: JRA courier arrested with forged documents.
	September	The Hague: Three JRA (with PFLP aid) seize French Embassy; all three, plus courier, flown to Syria.
	September	Paris: PFLP (probably Carlos) kills two, wounds 34, with hand grenade outside Le Drugstore.
1975	January	Paris: PFLP carries out two attacks on aircraft at Orly Airport; first group escapes, second seizes hostages and is flown to Iraq.
	February	West Berlin: Politician Peter Lorenz is kidnapped; five West German terrorists flown to South Yemen in exchange for his release.
	April	Stockholm: Six West Germans attack their embassy, which is blown up when demands denied.
	June	Paris: Carlos escapes French agents, killing two; three Cuban diplomats expelled.
	August	Kuala Lumpur: Five JRA trained in PFLP camps in Lebanon attack U.S. Consulate, force Japan to release five other JRA; all 10 flown to Libya.
	September	The Netherlands: Four Syrians planning to kidnap Russian Jews are arrested; they had trained in Soviet Union.
	December	Vienna: Carlos, PFLP gang kidnap OPEC ministers and end up in Libya.
1976	January	Nairobi: Three PFLP arrested with SA-7 missiles apparently from Libya via Uganda.
	June	Lebanon: Major Syrian intervention.
	June	Entebbe: Air France jumbo jet hijacked to Uganda by PFLP group; refuses in Libya; July 4 Israeli rescue hostages, killing seven terrorists.
	August	Istanbul: Two PFLP trained in Libya attack airport lounge; four are killed, including aide to Senator Javits.
	September	Belgrade: Carlos visits Yugoslavia on route to Iraq and back to Libya.
	September	Damascus: Semiramis Hotel attacked by "Black June" group trained in and backed by Iraq.
	October	Rome and Islamabad: Syrian embassies attacked by Iraqi-backed "Black June."
	November	Amman: Intercontinental Hotel attacked by "Black June."
	December	Damascus: Attempted assassination of Syrian Foreign Minister by "Black June."
1977	January	Paris: Abu Daoud, accused of planning 1972 Munich Olympic massacre, arrested, then allowed to fly to Algeria.

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Middle East

Why Carter bows to both sides in Arab-Israeli dispute

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

For the first time since the establishment of the state of Israel, an American President has publicly supported what each side in the Israeli-Arab dispute has insisted on.

- For the Israelis, "defensible borders."
- For the Palestinians, a "homeland."

President Carter used these key phrases in public utterances between March 7 (when welcoming Israeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin to Washington) and March 10 (at the Town Meeting in Clinton, Massachusetts). He has since stood by them. But paradoxically the initial result has been to make both Israelis and Palestinians more, not less obdurate about meeting face to face to discuss a compromise settlement.

Yet the fact remains that no previous U.S. president has ever dared show so explicitly in public an awareness and understanding of the two opposed positions — and of the need to move forward from them to the middle ground of compromise. What Mr. Carter has done is to oblige each side to recognize the only broad outline within which a settlement can be found: one that takes into account the determination of the other to secure a place of its own within which it can hope to survive. In the long run, that recognition all round could expedite rather than impede a settlement.

The reason for the initial obduracy of each is that each sees Mr. Carter's bow in the direction of the other as canceling out the President's bow in the direction of itself.

To the Palestinians (and other Arabs) Mr. Carter's recognition of the need for Israel to have "defensible borders" means American

acquiescence in Israel's holding on to Arab territory seized in the six-day war of 1967.

To the Israelis, Mr. Carter's recognition of the Palestinians' need for a "homeland" means American acquiescence in the possibility of a separate Arab state squeezed between itself and Jordan which would try to expand at Israel's (not Jordan's) territorial expense.

The official Palestinian response was made more explicit last week in what the Palestinian National Council (PNC) did and did not do at its meeting in Cairo over the past 10 days. The council did not amend the Palestinian National Charter (or covenant) which, as still worded, commits Palestinians to the elimination of Israel as a state. This wording remains the basis of Israel's now reaffirmed refusal to sit down and talk with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). But the PLO was still given a mandate by the PNC to join in any Middle East negotiations — provided it is invited to them as a separate entity and on an equal footing with other participants.

But this of course is as unacceptable to the Israelis — at least at present — as is the wording of the Palestinian National Charter.

Nevertheless, the Israelis seem to be reading more promptly the implications of Mr. Carter's words for them than are the Palestinians. When it comes to the crunch, the kind of "defensible borders" that Mr. Carter sees for Israel (as elaborated in his March 9 news conference) is going to be much easier for Palestinians and other Arabs to swallow than is the Palestinian "homeland" for the Israelis to swallow.

Israeli Prime Minister Rabin has implicitly



Palestinian refugee camp near Jerico

By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

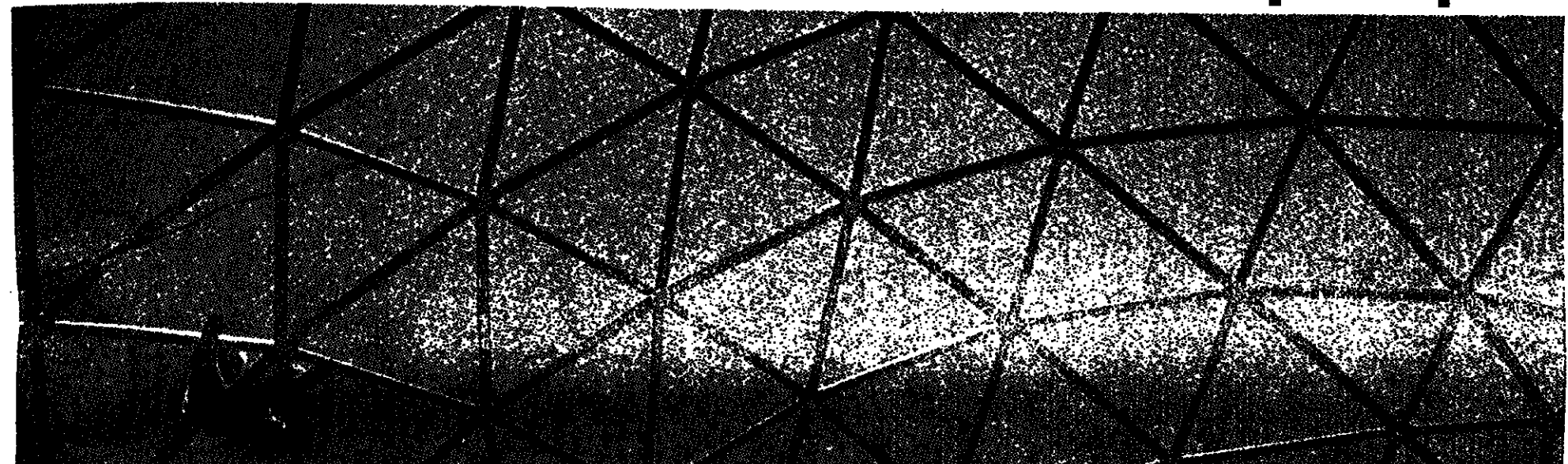
Arab children at play in a land not their own

confirmed this by saying on the Israeli state radio March 20: "In the current [Carter] administration positions, there are great differences from the Israeli positions." Mr. Rabin added that his government intended to launch a campaign to convince American public opinion that the Israeli position on both borders and any Palestinian homeland were right. (The aim of this presumably would be to use U.S. public — and congressional — opinion as leverage against any Carter initiative distasteful to Israel.)

On the Palestinian homeland, Israel's position is that the maximum acceptable to it is a Palestinian West Bank of the Jordan, with perhaps the Gaza Strip, constitutionally linked to Jordan — never a separate entity. The PNC gathering in Cairo, incidentally, refused to take any formal note of suggestions from moderate

Arab leaders — notably President Sadat of Egypt — that the PLO pursue its reconciliation with King Hussein of Jordan and explore the possibility of attending any Middle East peace conference as part of the Jordanian delegation. Mr. Rabin has visited Mr. Carter this month. During their talks and since, the President has gone on record as vigorously committed to the preservation of Israel's right to exist — solely thereby to ally Israel's most basic fear (isolation). Simultaneously he has floated the Palestinian homeland idea. Presumably the same point and counterpoint — with perhaps reversed emphasis — will be sounded by Mr. Carter with the Arab heads of government who will be following the Israeli Prime Minister to Washington. In reconciliation of the two themes lies the solution: a Middle East settlement.

people



R. Buckminster Fuller

Exploring the inner-space of Buckminster Fuller

By Stewart Dill McBride

Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Richard Buckminster Fuller was just completing his 40th trip around the world the day I dropped in on him, but his mind was on still another trip.

Elbows outstretched at his sides, the world-famous inventor gripped the armrests of his seat, arched his back, and cast a wide-eyed gaze ahead, as if waiting for a countdown (a "take-off"). "Are you ready?" said Mr. Fuller, matter of factly reminding me at that very moment the two of us were being hurled around the sun at a speed of 60,000 m.p.h.

"Many people ask me these days where I live," he continued with a grimish grin, "and I don't mean to be facetious. But I say I live on a planet that is making 60,000 miles per hour around the sun. We are all astronauts aboard Spaceship Earth, you know, and with the movement of the galaxies, it becomes nonsensical to ask where we live." His words spill out like a burst of photons.

Here in a tiny, third-floor hotel room strewn with cardboard globes, lecture reprints, and fan mail, I had begun a guided tour into the inner space of "Bucky" Fuller — that American visionary said by Marshall McLuhan to be "the Leonardo da Vinci of our time."

Spaceman Fuller has been called many things in his 61-year life odyssey. Frank Lloyd Wright said he was a person "of more absolute integrity than any other man I have known." In 1930 a book reviewer for Time magazine called him "an architect who incoherently arrives at accurate conclusions."

He has been tagged "godfather" of the Whole Earth Catalogue, Rousseauian romantic, affable eccentric, "the intersection of a pair of Yankee vectors," "genius/crank," cartographer, poet, mathematician, sailor. But "Bucky" doesn't care to be categorized — as "dome man" or otherwise. He calls himself a "comprehensive, anticipatory, design-science explorer . . . I like to think of myself as a verb."

Bucky Fuller postulates that "if the universe is more in line with Einstein than Newton, there is no reason why the mind ought not to live in time with the speed of light." His life reflects that philosophy. He speaks at a rate of 700 words an hour, and lectures an average of twice a week on his "dymaxion" notion of man and the universe. (Dymaxion: "getting more with less.") This year marks in Bucky Fuller's life what he calls "a half-century of service to mankind."

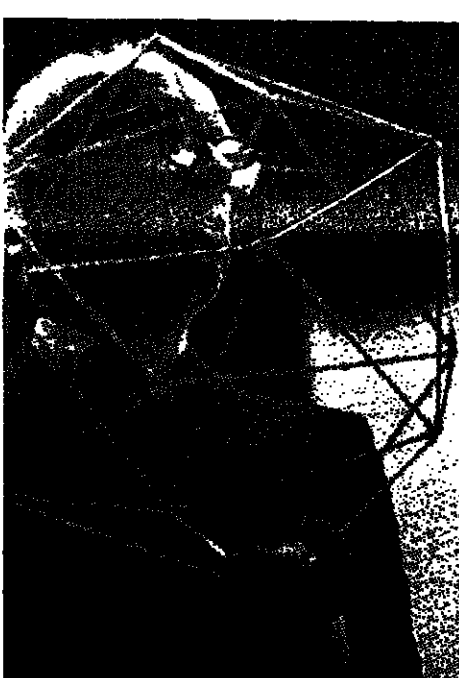
In 1927, as a short, wiry 32-year-old, he stood silently on the shore of Lake Michigan. He had been a poor student and was then living with his wife Ann in a Chicago slum. Their first daughter had just died, and Bucky was bankrupt. There he stood contemplating suicide. "It was a jump or think" decision, he recalls today. Fortunately for the world, he chose the latter.

A major change came about in my life. Up to then I had been conditioned, both lovingly and harshly, to live in accord with inspirations, biases, values, concepts, resolves, laws, loyalties, and credos evolved by others.

"I resolved to do my own thinking, and see what the individual with a wife and newborn child could produce on behalf of his fellow men."

"I said, 'What can a little man effect toward such realizations in the face of the formidable power of great corporations, great states, and all their knowhow, guns, monies, armies, tools and information?' Then, self-answering: 'The individual can take initiatives without anybody's permission.'"

"When you see a fresh stream of water working your way, if you scrape the earth a little, the water will run your preferred path," says Mr. Fuller. At the time he knew that "no body was going to pay me for my work, but I knew if I were doing what God wanted to be



By a staff photographer

'Man was designed to be a success'

done, I would get on. Since I committed myself to others, only the impossible has happened."

Before that day by Lake Michigan, Bucky had twice been expelled from Harvard University. Since then he has been appointed that same university's Charles Eliot Norton Professor of Poetry, a chair once held by T. S. Elliot. He is now Professor Emeritus at both Southern Illinois University and the University of Pennsylvania. Bucky, a man who still believes schools are "ignorance factories," now holds 39 honorary degrees, as well as 818 patents in 65 countries. He has just published his 18th book; and his first book, published in 1938, continues to sell 1,000 copies a month.

He is designer of the "World Game," (the object of which is to "make the world work" and make sure "everyone wins." He also designed the "dymaxion" car, a bulbous nine-passenger vehicle, which he claims is not a car but the "land-taxiing phase of a wingless flying device." Among his other inventions are the distortion-free "dymaxion" map; the "dymaxion" bathroom, which could be dismantled like an automobile; and the word "dymaxion" — a hybrid of "dynamic," "maximum" and the suffix "-ion."

Commercially most of Bucky's designs fail flat on their faces — that is, until he spins his delicate spider web design for those giant "Geodesic domes." Today, however, there are 100,000 of these structures built in more than one half of the countries of the world. Among them was the U.S. Pavilion at Montreal's 1967

Expo — a building which Peter Ustinov refers to as "Buckminster Cathedral."

Epitomizing his "getting more for less" philosophy one dome Mr. Bucky Fuller built for the Ford Motor Company in Dearborn, Michigan, spanned an area twice the size of St. Peter's dome in Rome. While that Renaissance marvel weighs 1,350 pounds per square foot, Bucky's Dearborn dome weighed five ounces per square foot.

Bucky's own "dymaxion life" harnesses the concentrated insight of an Albert Einstein or Jules Verne with the discipline of a former Navy officer and the simplicity in lifestyle of a Thoreau. He wastes neither time or money. Much of the \$200,000 he earns each year is spent just getting around Spaceship Earth. Each year he helms his globe-trotting to spend the month of August on Bear Island in Maine's Penobscot Bay with his family and his sloop "Intuition."

Mr. Fuller not only plays but works by intuition. He rejects "rational, linear, ego-centered patterns of thinking" and scripts neither his life nor his lectures. Each lecture spins its own unpredictable threads, weaves them into a rich verbal carpet capable of dazzling an audience and as difficult to unravel as "Finnegans Wake" or a Rauschenberg collage.

While he has been known to "think aloud" for eight hours at a stretch, and wouldn't hesitate to string nine adjectives together in a sentence, he has a keen appreciation for precision and economy in language. "Emerson said the great poet puts the most in the fewest words," says Bucky. "By that test the greatest poem is Einstein's E=mc², which says everything in six syllables."

Bucky was never one to let school get in the way of his education or language in the way of his communication. He is constantly redefining commonplace terms and inventing new ones hefty enough to hold the meaning he gives them. In Fullness, "time" is "something we wait in," "wealth" is "energy directed by knowledge." Because light takes time to travel, nothing is "simultaneous" ("except God," says Bucky). In his verbal shorthand "tensegrity" is "tensional integrity." For "romantic flat-earth words" like "sunrise" and "sunset" Bucky prefers to substitute the more scientifically accurate terms "sunlight" and "twilights."

Unfortunately the world has gotten into the bad habit of "thinking in one-picture answers." laments Bucky, who prefers cinematic images. "There is nothing in one picture of a caterpillar that tells you it will become a butterfly. Likewise, the universe is a scenario."

Like the butterfly, Bucky's universe is a totally regenerative closed system: Energy is never used up, only transformed. Resources are never destroyed, only out of place, unrealized. He compares the diminishing world fuel supply to the tiny food supply stored inside an unhatched egg, which is gobbled by the unwitting young chick, until it is finally forced to peck through the shell and find a more permanent source of sustenance.

Bucky rejects "limited" Malthusian and Darwinian doomsday notions of "not enough to go around" and survival of only the fittest. He prefers the Golden Rule to libelous ethics. "There is no such thing as race or class. There is only humanity on Spaceship Earth," he says. On the other hand, he is no Pollyanna. He

faces head-on the question of man's chances for survival on Earth: "Humanity has come to an extraordinary moment. We have the option to survive, but it is absolutely touch and go. The question is whether the human family can begin to realize 'We are here for our minds.' At this point in time the fist and muscle control humanity. If the fist stays around for the next 10 years, we're all through, wiped out. If we get through the next 10 years with mind in control we'll make it. You might call the next decade Earth's final examination period."

He brushes his hand over his white crewcut and closes his eyes in concentration. "The first question to ask ourselves: 'What of our own experience provides experimental evidence of a greater intellect operating on our universe than the human one?'"

"Personally I am overwhelmed by the spiritual evidence of a greater intellect. Call it God, but a word is just a direction and so utterly inadequate to capture the meaning of this 100 percent efficient, eternally unlimited integrity. I refuse to believe that we were put here on Earth to be amused or displeased. The evolution of the universe was not intended for such small things. The universe and man are utterly metaphysical."

"Over the average human lifespan, tons of solids, liquids, and gases pass indifferently through man, much as water passes through a wave, or rope slides through a knot," says Bucky. But man, like the wave and the knot, is a "metaphysical patterned integrity . . . The rope is not the knot, the water is not the wave. I am not yesterday's cereal," he protests. Unfortunately, "man spends too much time satisfying his emotions, hunger, and reproductive urges that he leaves little time for the most important question of all: 'Why is man in the universe?'"

"Every child," Bucky claims, "is born a genius" but is enslaved by the misconceptions and self-doubt of the adult world, and spends much of his life having to "unlearn" that perspective. Mr. Fuller quips that he was "born with the fortunate handicap of farsightedness" (until age four he was unable to focus his eyes on anything within reach). He has maintained his "wide angle" view of the universe ever since.

"Man was designed to be a success, not a failure. And metaphysical man as mind is master over the physical," says Bucky, who asserts that humans comprehend "less than one millionth of reality." He contends that "while man is physically infinitesimal compared to the billions of stars and galaxies, the abilities of his mind are unlimited: 'Mind is greater than and distinct from brain because it deals with the eternal,'" says Bucky.

Yet after half a century of successfully navigating his own inner and outer space, this world-famous inventor flinches when ogling admirers suggest he is a guru or genius. "I've never had an intention of trying to change anyone else. The question is, 'How can I be of service to you without limiting your own degrees of freedom?'"

"After all," he says, "I'm really nothing special. I'm just a healthy, low-average human being, who happened to be nudged out of the nest. It was something anyone could do." He pauses and smiles. "Perhaps that's the good news."

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financial

'Physical quality of life' index places U.S. sixth

By Guy Halverson
Business and financial correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
According to an important new study issued here by the Overseas Development Council (ODC), there is rising economic disparity between northern industrial nations and southern developing nations (as well as within many nations).

The study, entitled "The United States and World Development: Agenda 1977" (New York: Praeger Publishers, Inc. \$4.95) has included a "Physical Quality of Life Index," which can be used alongside per capita GNP indicators to assess a nation's progress in meeting basic human needs.

By the ODC's living scale, such nations as the Netherlands, Canada, the United Kingdom, and Sweden — with their welfare-oriented social programs — tend to do better than the United States, which has a rating similar to East Germany and Ireland.

Many international trade experts and economists have called for such a scale the past several years. Traditional GNP scales tend to minimize economic disparities between and within nations. They also ignore how well a nation is measuring up in such areas as life expectancy, infant mortality and literacy.

Critics of such an index argue that the report does not give adequate weight to the climate of economic and "political freedom" within a nation as a key element of basic human needs.

The ODC study argues that the United States — with a new administration in power — is now in a unique position to help fashion a major overhaul of the world economic setting.

The study says the U.S. must go beyond "policy as usual." It calls for far-reaching reforms of existing international economic institutions, while expanding programs to meet basic human needs in the world's poorest nations.

Campaign call

The immediate question, according to foreign-trade and aid specialists, is how the U.S. will resist growing protectionist sentiments within the Congress. Further cutbacks in U.S. development assistance, which has plummeted roughly 50 percent since 1963, are also seen as a key issue.

During the 1976 presidential election cam-

paign, then-candidate Jimmy Carter called for a step-up in U.S. Development Assistance. Moreover, he has indicated that U.S. assistance should be increasingly channeled through multilateral agencies, such as the World Bank and the United Nations.

In an "Overseas Mission" radio and television broadcast here this week, John W. Sewell, vice-president of the ODC, a Washington-based non-profit research group, urged strong U.S. action. "The time has come for the United States to look for a series of accelerated reforms in terms of the institutions governing both the developed and developing countries, because it's in our interest and it's in their interests," he said.

Livability charted

Mr. Sewell also repeated an argument advanced in the Agenda 1977 study. The U.S. and developing nations should work for a world in which "the basic minimum human needs of most of the world's poor people have already been met," by the end of this century, he said.

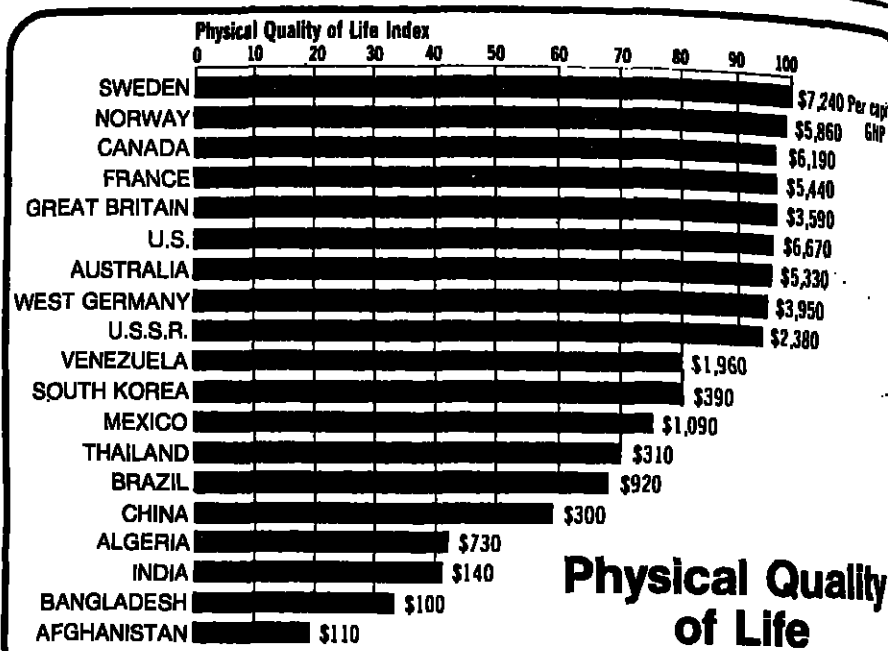
One question raised by some analysts here about the Agenda 1977: To what extent is it possible for the U.S. and other major industrial powers, to promote development and equity at the same time in the least developed nations? "Equity considerations" (such as agrarian reform) often lead to political turmoil or alterations that can frustrate growth.

Among other key points raised by the new ODC report:

- The U.S. should seek the largest possible tariff reductions while updating its generalized system of preferences. The report notes that if all barriers to manufactured goods were to fall, developing nations could boost earnings by a whopping \$94 billion.

- The U.S. should participate in current negotiations on a common fund for commodity buffer stocks, as proposed by third world nations — but not commit itself yet to such a fund. U.S. should continue support for compensatory financing plans, meanwhile, while analyzing and helping to expand raw materials processing within developing nations.

- The U.S. must urge an immediate world review of the huge debts of low-income nations while considering debt forgiveness or relief for middle-income developing nations. The report also notes the ongoing importance of private bank loans.



Source: GNP figures — World Bank 1974; PQLI — Overseas Development Council

Physical Quality of Life

Five countries top U.S. in physical living standard

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Designers focus on the head of the bed



Cedar blocks, cut to fit, can be hammered or glued to wall

By Nancy Iran Phillips
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Headboards, whether they are attached to the bed, or appear as decorations on the wall at the head of the bed, are the perfect topping for a simple framed bed. And some imaginative ideas have come from a number of model homes and show houses in this area.

Jean Zoller, ASID, with her partner, Wendy Elrick, of Jean-Lee, Inc., of suburban Morton Grove, Illinois, designed the interiors for Hoffman Builders' new single-family attached homes in Bloomingdale, a western Chicago suburb. In one bedroom they placed beds against a wall which they decorated to create the illusion of a headboard.

In another bedroom they attached an arrangement of cedar blocks to the wall, in a triangular shape, to create a natural headboard for the bed.

"Plan the arrangement of the cedar blocks on paper first," recommends decorator Zoller, "then have them cut to fit and attach them to the walls with nails or glue." The nails will not show after they are hammered into the cedar, she advises.

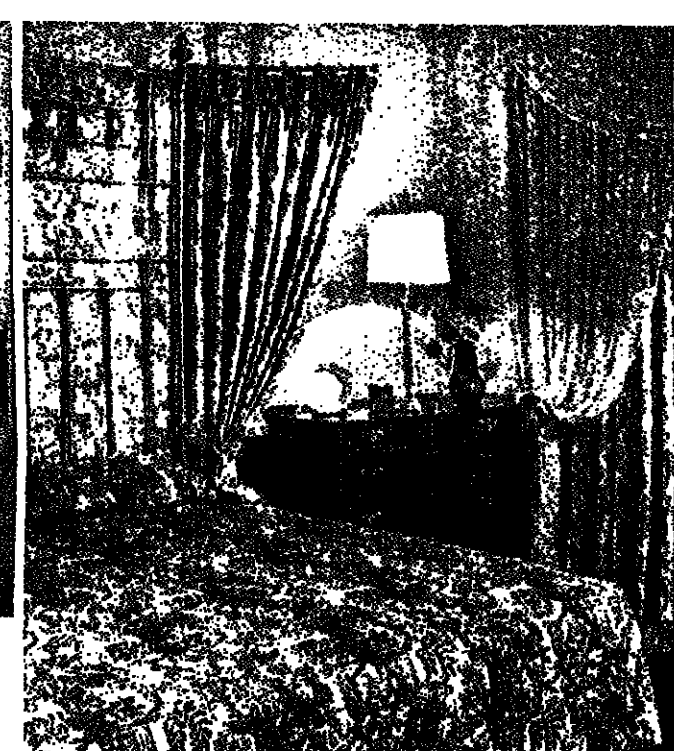
Chicago

In a bedroom in one of the four styles of homes in the West-lake community, the wall backdrop was designed to match the bedspread and appear as a continuation of it. A matching piece of cloth was hacked with paper and glued to the wall. Two-by-fours, painted to match the wall, were then attached on either side to finish the detail.

When Marshall Field & Co. interior designers created model rooms for Water Tower Place condominiums on Chicago's near north side, they added interest to a handsome brass bed by placing shirred fabrics matching the bedspread behind the brass headboard.

In a show house in suburban Oak Park, Hugh Plunkett Jr., ASID, used a channel tufted design like a sunburst behind a platform bed. Fabric was mounted over foam, then tufted, and mounted to wood. He did it in rich brown velvet to enhance a room in which the walls were brown and the base of the bed a dull-finish brown.

Lines painted on the wall itself have added interest to the bed in a room designed for another show house by Ethel Samuels, ASID. The bed was "boxed in" with wooden storage units, and the surrounding walls were painted in graphic mural style to match the free-form design of the bedspread.



Fabric enhances two different headboards

Chickens do the ground work for better lettuce

By Peter Tonge

Weymouth, Massachusetts
The best head lettuce I ever grew — cabbage-sized, and that's no exaggeration — was in soil on which chickens had run around for the best part of a decade.

Over the years a good deal of straw litter had combined with the manure to break down into a fabulously rich, humus-filled soil in which any lettuce seed of reasonable lineage could not possibly fail.

Ever since then, I've tried to repeat the conditions in that chicken run. And if I've come marginally close, the lettuce has been good. In short, head lettuce does best in soft soil that is rich in nitrogen. It likes what cabbage likes.

Two kinds planted

In my garden I grow two lettuce strains — Ithaca, a crisp iceberg-type generally carried by supermarkets, and buttercrunch, a more loose-heading, bibb-type with the most tender and best-tasting leaves of the lot. They grow well together.

The Ithaca lettuce seedlings are set out 15 inches apart with a buttercrunch in-between. The buttercrunch, which form small heads quickly, are harvested first, leaving space for

the larger Ithaca to grow into. Is there a better intercropping combination?

As much compost and manure as I can spare are forked lightly into the rows where the lettuce will be set out a week later. Then at planting time I place a trowelful of manure at the bottom of each hole, topped by about an inch of soil. This assures each plant of a good supply of nitrogen — so important to vigorous growth. Rabbit and chicken manures are best for lettuce. Cow manure, with a sprinkling of bloodmeal, works well, too. Another good nitrogen source is cottonseed meal.

Cool-weather crop

Lettuce is a cool-weather crop. So in the South it is grown from late fall through early spring. In the North it grows in spring and fall — and all summer long in those rare areas where moisture-laden sea breezes moderate the temperature.

Here in Massachusetts, I start my seed indoors about four weeks before the young seedlings are set out. In other words, I sow in early March for an April planting. When the plants are set out more seed is sown outdoors for a succession crop. Seed for the fall crop is sown outdoors in the first part of August.

It helps in forming good heads for the lettuce seedling to be transplanted at least once. This is because the transplanting shock encourages the development of a strong root system relative to leaf growth. I sow the seed in a flat; then transplant the young plants into further flats before finally setting them out.

Seedlings sown directly outdoors are transplanted only once — from seedbed to growing bed.

Hardening seedlings

A week before setting the young plants outdoors, harden them off a little by lowering night temperatures and by watering less frequently. Allow the surface of the soil to dry out before giving them more water. No good is accomplished by allowing the plants to wilt from thirst. Finally, water the transplants thoroughly an hour or so before setting them out. When transplanting, remove the outer leaves of the young plant.

At this stage lettuce are vulnerable to the cutworm. A piece of paper wrapped around the

stem forms a suitable protective collar. A twig pushed into the ground right next to the stem is effective, too. I often half bury a tuna fish or cat food can with top and bottom removed — and plant the seedling in this.

When first set out I cover the little lettuce plants with a gallon-sized plastic milk jug from which the cap and bottom have been removed. This protects the plants from winds while they become established. At the same time the somewhat cloudy plastic lets in all the light a young plant needs while filtering out some of the sun's heat.

Lettuce is a rapid grower, hence the need for a nutrient-rich soil and plenty of moisture. See that the beds are well watered, particularly when the heads begin to form. A straw or shredded-leaf mulch is beneficial both for keeping the roots cool and conserving soil moisture.

You might try growing lettuce all summer long by shading it under a framework covered

with two layers of cheesecloth or a combination of laticework and cheesecloth.

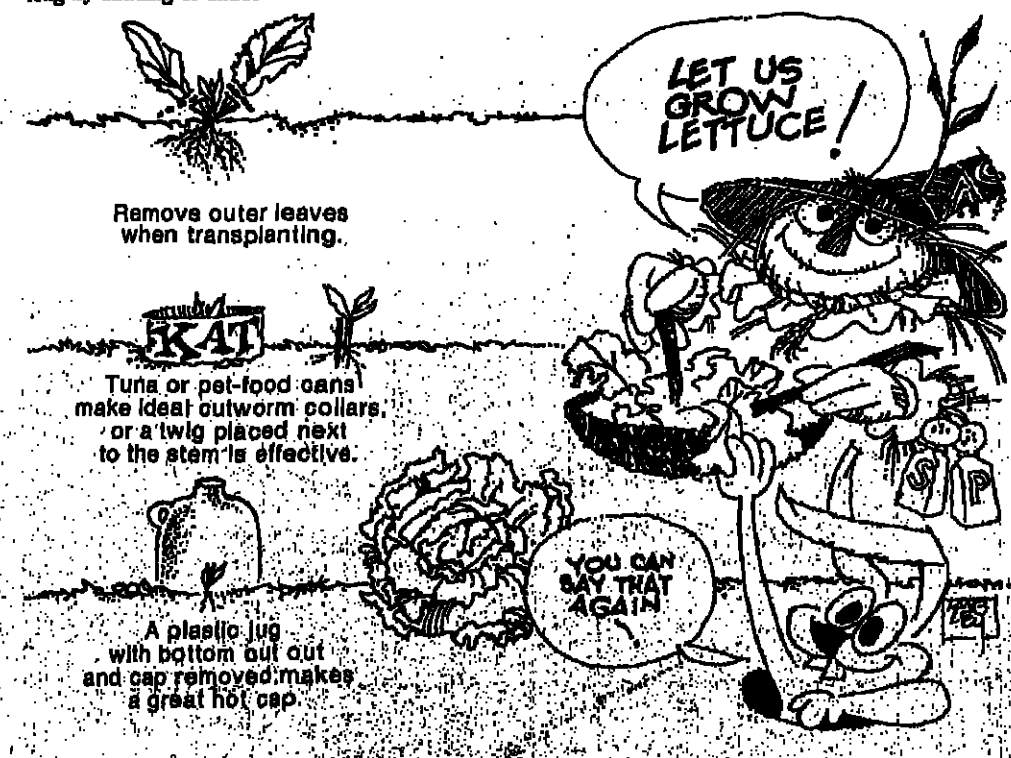
In brief

Soil: Rich humus-filled loam. Dig in compost and nitrogen-rich manures — rabbit and chicken are best. Bloodmeal, cottonseed meal, and feathermeal are all rich in nitrogen.

Planting: Set these frost-hardy plants out when severe cold weather is over. In the North sow indoors (or in a cold frame) four weeks before setting out. Lettuce tends to benefit from transplanting.

Culture: Water well. Mulch soil with straw or shredded leaves. Extend growing season into the hot months of summer by shading under cheesecloth or laticework.

Harvest: Pull iceberg-type lettuce when heads feel firm; bibb-type lettuce can be eaten at any stage but are mature once a loose head has formed.



Used books sell in London

By Ralph Shaffer
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London
London booksellers have found out there is real profit in leftovers.

Known in the trade as remainders, these books were for years gathering dust on back-alley tables.

Now, enterprising British publishers have taken financial interest in establishing chains of remainder-selling bookshops.

One is Words and Music which opened its doors for the first time in December, 1974, at Marble Arch. Words and Music will open number 15 shortly.

Five years ago there were only about 10 shops in England selling remainders. Now, according to book-trade officials, there are more than 150 of the new breed. Book Smith, with annual sales volume of \$1.2 million, has seven stores doing approximately \$750,000 from remainders alone.

Foreign exchange cross-rates

By reading across this table of last Tuesday's mid-day inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges. (c) = commercial rate.

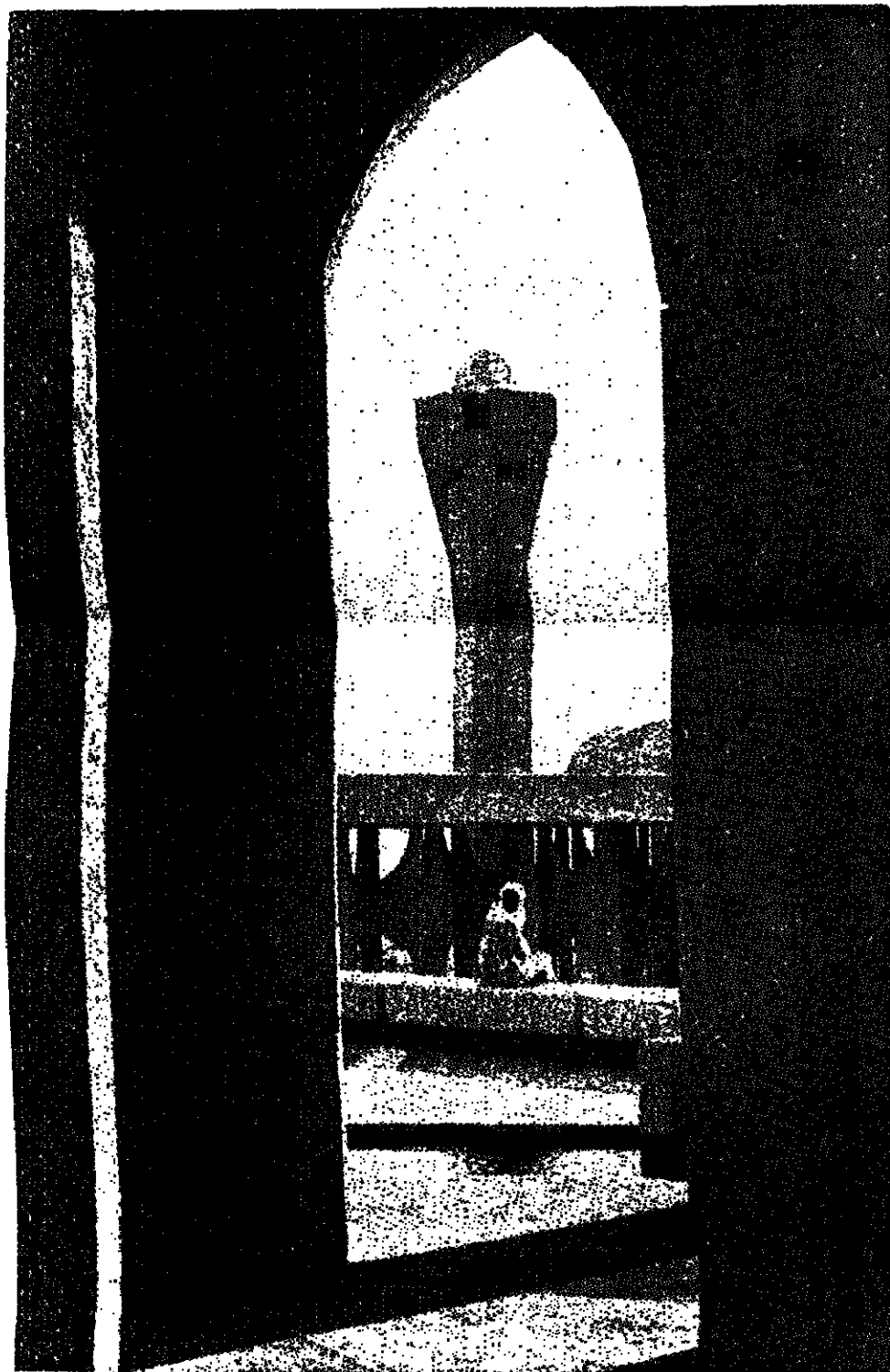
	U.S. Dollar	British W. German Pound	French Franc	Dutch Guilder	Belgian Franc	Swiss Franc
New York	1.00	1.7174	4.185	2008	0.01785	2.283
London	5822	—	2436	1169	2328	015817
Frankfurt	2.3895	4.1082	—	4798	9558	983200
Paris	4.9801	8.5528	20842	—	1.9920	133880
Amsterdam	2.2520	4.2515	10463	5820	—	98912
Bremsel	36.8501	61.5436	15.3380	7.3393	14.8901	—
Zurich	2.5458	4.3722	1.0854	5112	1.01822	969460

The following are U.S. dollar values only: Argentine peso: 6000; Australian dollar: 1.1015; Danish krona: 1.709; Italian lira: 0.01128; Japanese yen: 0.00368; New Zealand dollar: 0.5990; South African rand: 1.1515.

Source: First National Bank of Boston, Boston

architecture

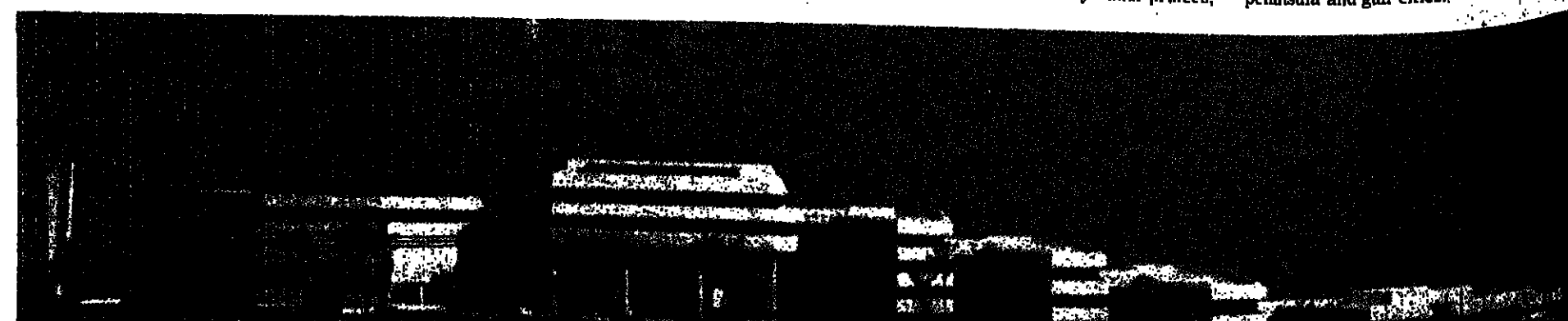
In Saudi Arabia money and space are no problem



Architecture by Caudill Rowlett Scott, Houston, Texas

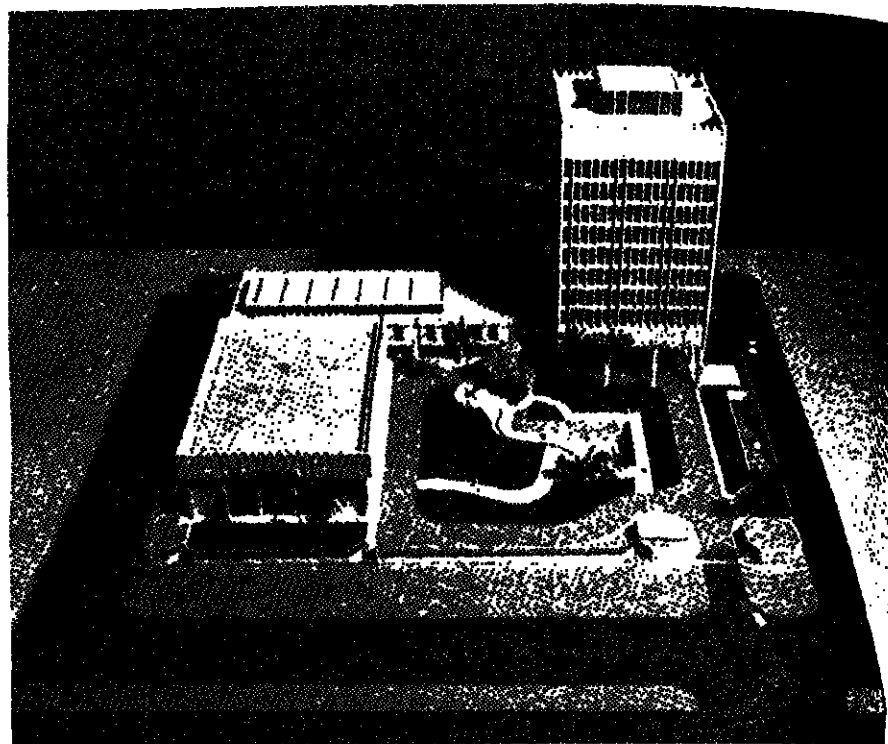
By Gordon N. Converse, Oniel photographer

University of Petroleum and Minerals at Dhahran



Architecture by Design Supervision Group, Riyadh

The low, sleek headquarters for the Saudi Government's sports administration is shown in this architect's model — part of a planned complex at Riyadh.



Architect's model of government youth welfare building

By John K. Cooley

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Riyadh, Saudi Arabia — Like the merchant princes of Renaissance Europe, the Saudis of today are drawing together some of the world's leading architects, designers, and engineers. Their job — to fill empty desert spaces with buildings of splendor.

"This is the answer to a designer's dream," says Tony Irving, a London architect, formerly of Beirut, Lebanon. He has worked on scores of the palaces, private houses, and public buildings now rising in a furious outward burst of construction on desert spaces here, where only sleepy villages stood less than a generation ago.

With neither space nor money problems, Saudi Arabia's petrodollar-financed construction boom is unprecedented. "Here," says Tony Irving's Lebanese partner, Victor Tarazi, who has designed all or a share of about 250 separate projects, mostly in Riyadh, "you have your choice — from prefabs to palatial residences. You can design a whole town, if you land the contract and have the vision and the energy to follow through."

The major town and industrial-design projects are international. At the east-coast village of Jubail, two new ports, one industrial, the other commercial, are fast taking shape under contracts signed in early 1976.

South Korea's Hyundai Construction Corporation, a hit with the Saudis because of the discipline and efficiency of its imported Korean work force of nearly 12,000, is building the industrial port. A consortium including West German's Hochtief, Adriaan Volker of the Netherlands, and Consolidated Contracting Company of Lebanon, is to build the second phase of the commercial port at Jubail, after Greece's Archirodon finishes the first phase.

Consulting engineers for the Jubail projects are Sir William Halcrow Partners of Britain. They are responsible for the coordination of dredging by subcontractors, who have to move about 120 million cubic feet of mud and bedrock, the use of 45 million cubic feet of earth fill and rock, and the construction of highways.

"The future for architects in Saudi Arabia," says Victor Tarazi, "lies in quality. People are asking for it now." Since many Saudi princes,

wealthy businessmen, and professional people do not know exactly what they want when they order a design for a house or public building, the designer often can exercise his own taste.

Irving and Tarazi's Design Supervision Group is working on many new houses in Saudi Arabia. Floor areas of 30,000 square feet are quite usual. "When I visited Washington, D.C., a couple of years ago," recalls Tarazi, "I was a bit taken aback by how small the White House seemed — I had just finished working on a design for a house with a hall for 500 people!"

At present Mr. Irving and Mr. Tarazi are designing and supervising buildings for the Saudi Youth and Welfare Administration, which includes the Saudi Arabian Olympic Committee (this country hopes to attract the 1996 Olympic Games).

Another firm, Ian Fraser, John Roberts & Partners of Britain, has prepared for government approval a model of an 80,000-seat Olympic stadium near Riyadh. Wedge-shaped West Germany is to manage construction of a six-tire Olympic sports village. It includes a swimming pool, velodrome, indoor and outdoor playing fields and courts, a motorcycle speedway, theater, mosque, and living quarters for the thousands of athletes. The swimming pool draws on the successful designs of the pools built for the last two Olympics at Munich and Montreal.

Over the stadium's natural turf there will be an arching, soaring roof of fiber glass-reinforced polyester, resting on a network of steel cables suspended from a giant, Islamic and some 700 feet high. At the summit, a restaurant will look out over Riyadh's mid-desert setting.

Many designers here find that private homes offer the most challenging and satisfying work. "You have to combine conservation and modern design — just like Saudi society itself," explains Victor Tarazi. Women have to have separate entrances, meaning, sometimes, a side of space in a house where there may be three or more separate staircases.

No design is repeated here, but the variety has not led to the garishness that marked the early days of construction in some Arabian peninsula and gulf cities.

arts/books

Ingrid Bergman — naturally

By Arthur Unger
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

The secret of Ingrid Bergman's happiness? A long time ago, a wise interviewer asked her that question, and her answer, which I read and never forget, was: "Good health and bad memory."

Now I am in the sitting room of the pied-à-terre that Mme. Bergman and her husband, Lars Schmidt, maintain in Paris behind his office (he is a theatrical producer), and I am repeating the exchange to this tall, pantauled woman who looks like the older sister of the Ingrid Bergman of "Casablanca," only even more natural-looking, if that is possible.

It is Ingrid Bergman, and she is laughing, laughing, laughing.

"Well, it's nice of you to remember. But I've stolen that quote. I stole it from Claudette Colbert, who said it in an interview I once read. And I always felt guilty about that. Until I told her that I'd stolen it, and now it has become mine, and she said: 'Well don't you worry. I've stolen it in my turn from Albert Schweitzer.'" Once again the laugh. Only this time, I join her. A great quote has now become a fine anecdote. A good reason to laugh.

I am in the rue Velázquez apartment of the Schmidts because Mme. Bergman has been appearing on PBS-TV in the United States, introducing each of a series of five dramas produced by Granada TV in Britain called "Childhood." I have been given her number to call in Choselle, a suburb about 40 kilometers outside Paris.

When I call and ask for her, a voice says, "This is Miss Bergman," and when I recover we arrange to meet in Paris, where she is due to discuss costumes for her next acting venture, a part in a new version of "Waters of the Moon," by N. C. Hunter, to be done at Chichester, England, in May with Wendy Hiller.

To the right I can see a colorfully printed curtain on a pulley that closes off the bedroom. The walls, ceiling, and bedspread are all the same colorful fabric as the curtain.

"I don't really identify with any of the 'Childhood' series," she says. "I did the introductions simply because I thought the dramas were splendid, and I knew that my name attached to them might convince a few more people to tune in."

"My own childhood was very different; not very happy. I grew up so lonely. My mother died when I was two, and my father when I was 12½. An aunt moved into the family and took care of me."

"From the time I was a little child I wanted to act. The theater was a kind of hiding place, I suppose. People who are lonely and have a difficult time finding themselves often go into the theater because there are masks you can put on. It helps you to release whatever it is you are fearful of. What you say on stage you haven't written, and what you pretend to be is not you. It is an escape. I still find it an escape, and I still love it."

"But now I have no much difficulty meeting people and being part of the world, as I had in those days; so it is pure entertainment for myself and, I hope, for the people that see me. In the early days, I might have been looking for myself, but not anymore."

Mme. Bergman, whose hair is still a brown-blond, still uses no makeup except a bit of lipstick and still speaks a charming, uneven

English, which hints of her Swedish background and her Royal Dramatic Theater School training. The process of looking for herself extended beyond her drama training and theatrical and movie experience into her marriages. She caused an international scandal in the 1950s by leaving her husband and child for an eventual new marriage and new family with Italian director Roberto Rossellini. Now, almost 30 years later, would she do it all over again?

She starts to frown, then laughs. Obviously, it is a question she has been asked before. Her English somehow becomes a bit more stilted.

"You start out knowing nothing, and if you have no memories of what you've done, then you do the same thing again. But if you live your life over again and do it differently, it would have to be because you had the experience of all the mistakes. I would probably have done some things differently if I had known, but certainly I would do it all over again if I were as I was."

"I regret that I hurt certain people — of course I do. It's very difficult to go through life and be able to say at the end that you never hurt anybody. You always do. I regret I hurt my daughter and my former husband, too. But you must look toward life and the possibilities of what you have to give and what it has to give you. It's selfish, I suppose."

"But I think I learned a lot. It made me able to give more of myself later on, and I think I became quite a wise old owl."

Is Ingrid Bergman bitter now about that period of her life when she was denounced by so many people?

"Not at all. Many people and so much of the press were mean and nasty and wrote terrible things. But there were so many wonderful people who wrote to me. I realize now that what I thought was a terrible scandal in a way was a scandal; but then the other side was the fantastic friendships and great warmth from people who stood up on my side to protect me."

"I don't try to minimize anything that I did. But today, I don't think divorce or leaving one child to have another child with another man makes so much impression on people. They're much less interested in scandals."

Mme. Bergman reveals that the reason this is all so fresh in her mind at this moment is that she is going through her personal papers trying to put some order in her things. For an autobiography, perhaps?

"No. I'll let somebody else do that. I just feel it is a little presumptuous to sit down and write about yourself as if it was important. It's not that I feel there is so much more to come."

Is there a great deal more to come in Mme. Bergman's life?

"Well, I'm looking forward to the play at Chichester, and in the fall I'll be working for Ingmar Bergman in a film in which I play the mother of Liv Ullmann. For 15 or 20 years I've seen his movies and followed his career, and we talked about working together 10 years ago. I waited and waited, and finally he has come up with a story. He is such a marvelous director for actors — they're always so much better with him that he must give something special to actors." (Miss Bergman originally met Mr. Rossellini, her second husband, when she asked to do a film with him after admiring his work from afar.)

Why has Mme. Bergman chosen France as her home?

"Very much because of Joan of Arc. Every time I read of Joan, I wanted to come, all the



Bergman: "I just perform... like a performing dog, really."

way back. Then I did 'Joan of Lorraine' on Broadway, and Joan in a movie, and many times I have done 'Joan of the Stake,' the oratorio with music by Hoeniger, in five languages. Joan has always been important to me — her courage, her strong belief in herself and in her visions."

Will Bergman do any more Joans? G. B. Shaw's, for instance?

"No more Joans for me. It's for somebody a little younger now."

But Mme. Bergman will continue acting after the Bergman film, won't she?

"Acting has always been my salvation. I never have problems when I am acting. It's an outlet. You pretend to be somebody else. It would be awful if I stopped. I would be dreadful. I think my husband understands that — all my husbands understood that. I must go out and act now and then."

Which of her films does Ingrid Bergman like best?

"Joan of Arc," as I said, has always had a special place. But no favorites otherwise. I can't compare 'Anastasia' and 'Gaslight.' Through TV you never die. People see 'Casablanca' over and over again, and it has become a classic. I saw it on TV two years ago and thought it was a very good movie. TV keeps you in people's minds."

"Even the films I made with Rossellini are now considered masterpieces. At the beginning they were considered no good at all. And now they are considered great. I'm not bitter about it, but there is irony. If you just wait long enough... just hang on."

Ingrid Bergman, although considered one of the great beauties of cinema, somehow never possessed the mystic, mythic reputation of a Garbo or Dietrich. Why?

"I never had any mystery. I don't belong in that category. The silent screen built up enormous faces, and they became bigger than life. When my first film was shown in America — 'Intermezzo' — I was very young and natural. That shocked everybody. I was not dressed or made up like a movie star. I was the girl next door, and that was my fortune."

Mme. Bergman seems to be very happy with her life as both a housewife and actress. "I do what I like to do, isn't that wonderful? A play at Chichester, a movie with Bergman. It's not a career really. That's over and finished with. A career is when you are young and struggling, and I've done all that. It's more or less to keep alive, doing what I like to do."

"I like my home, like to fix things and cook for a few friends. But I have no hobby. My hobby has always been my work. I'm just so pleased when I find something that I can entertain people with. I just perform... like a performing dog, really."

"Your home in Choselle, may I call it a chateau?" I ask in the interest of a more exotic story.

"Chateau!" she roars with laughter. "No, it's a nice little country house. I hate to spoil your story, but really it is not a chateau. It is a real down-to-earth home. Down to earth — just like me."

If the Titanic were raised

Raise the Titanic, by Clive Cussler. London: Michael Joseph, 14.25

An intriguing idea is at the core of this coarsely written novel: a project to raise the sunken ocean liner Titanic.

It is a shame that such an ingeniously crafted story should be marred by exceedingly crass and clumsy dialogue. Still, the reader shrugs and lets that pass, he is in for an exciting time. The details of the ship's raising, worked out lovingly by Mr. Cussler, are fascinating.

It is the year 1988. United States scientists need a rare element, byzantium, the only existing supply of which was shipped in the Titanic's hold, to complete a missile defense system. The Russians try by various means to stop them from retrieving it.

In order to get to the byzantium, the U.S. sets about bringing the Titanic, which lies under two and half miles of water after its 1912 rendezvous with an iceberg, to the surface. The ship's hull is repaired by deep-diving submarines, using a kind of toothpaste tube which squeezes "wet-asphalt" into every accessible opening. Wet-asphalt, in case you hadn't guessed, hardens in 90 seconds after contact with water.

After the ship finally rises, the reader shares the eerie feeling of pacing its once-elegant decks.

In summary, the characters stretch credulity, the dialogue offends taste, but this is a ripping good story nevertheless.

— John Moorhead

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sports

Lawn bowling — many play but few notice

By Phil Elderkin

Claremont, California

The general public probably knows as much about lawn bowling as it does about the whereabouts of Jimmy Carter's first two-wheel bicycle. It is a sport that has succeeded in taking its place alongside curling, chess-by-mail, and snail watching as a kind of non-event.

Actually it isn't!

Each year lawn bowling has a national championship which attracts about 500 contestants from all over the United States and is played with great intensity and skill by

Change of pace

both men and women. But its profile as a sport primarily for the elderly and the retired has kept it almost as anonymous as the contents of Davey Jones' locker.

"Lawn bowling probably goes back to the time when man lived in caves and either threw or rolled rocks at some distant target," explained Bill Cunliffe, a retired psychology professor and former vice president of the Claremont Lawn Bowls Club.

"Hieroglyphics found inside the pyramids prove that ancient Egyptians played the game," Cunliffe continued. "Later Julius Caesar's conquering Roman Legions introduced lawn bowling to Europe."

"But it took the Scots to give us the bias bowl, a slightly lopsided ball that can be curved when thrown. This allowed them to compensate for the fact that most of the greens in their hilly country were crowned. Using a lopsided ball, they could still get it near the target."

There has been little change in the game since, except that the rules have been standardized, molded plastic balls have replaced wooden ones, and women have become just as good at bowling as men.

Tradition is rampant. Contestants wear so much white for tournament play (sneakers, pants, shirts, sweaters and hats) that the entire scene often resembles a nurses' convention. If they don't wear name badges, they invariably carry their club insignia sewn to the front of their shirts.

Bowlers are also required to have their own set of four balls (bowls), which weigh about 3½ pounds each and are carried in a case the shape of a tabloid newspaper.

Since no sporting goods company in the United States makes bowls, they have to be imported from Europe or Australia at a cost of about \$80. All have distinct markings that make them easy to identify.



Action at the Claremont (Calif.) Lawn Bowls Club

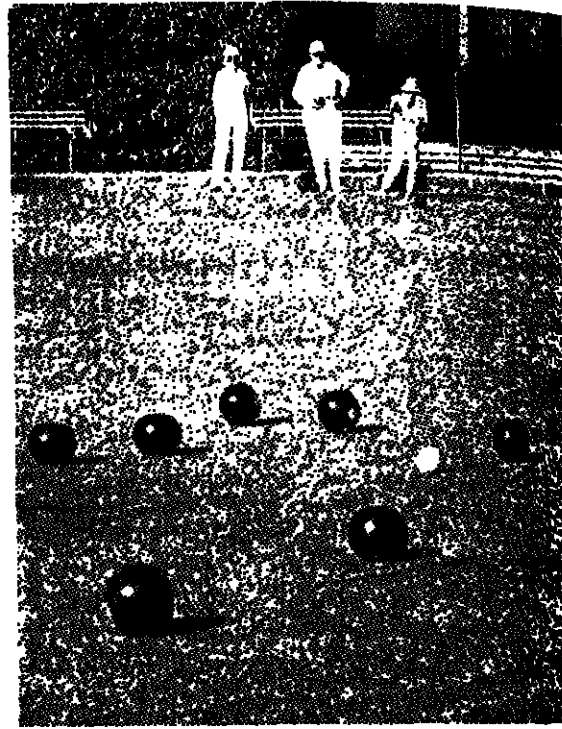
Lawn bowler releases lopsided ball

Lawn bowling is basically a game of finesse, concentration, and feel. It is played on a square, flat green that must be between 110 and 125 feet in length and is divided into rinks that are 19 feet wide. The height of the special grass resembles a Marine's crew cut.

It can be played by two, three or four persons. The object of the game is to roll the ball (bowl) so that it will stop as close as possible to the jack (a small white ball) at the opposite end of the rink.

When all bowls have been played, a team scores one point for each ball that is closer to the jack than its opponents. An umpire is used to settle all arguments. The game is over when one team scores 21 points, agrees to quit after a certain amount of time, or an agreed upon number of "ends" — a technical term.

"Lawn bowling is definitely a thinking man's game," Cunliffe said. "We find that people who are fascinated by chess problems and physics love this sport. For example, in lawn bowling the shortest distance between two points isn't



By Richard Allen

Target is the 'jack,' the small white ball

necessarily a straight line, especially if there are a number of opponents' bowls blocking the jack.

"This is also a game where women can compete on equal terms with men and win," he continued. "Probably the toughest part isn't the release of the ball, but the feel and experience it takes to make the bowl stop near the jack. It is not something that can be mastered overnight."

Although lawn bowling itself has no organized nationwide program to bring its sport to young people, individual efforts by devotees like Cunliffe, who teaches college students for fun, are being made.

The modest 20,000 lawn bowling population in the United States seems minuscule next to the estimated 100,000 players in South Africa, 400,000 in the British Isles, and 500,000 in Australia.

The fact is many famous people have found lawn bowling irresistible, including Sir Francis Drake, Sir Walter Raleigh, George Washington, and Walt Disney.

British figure skater glides into limelight

Robin Cousins: successor to champion John Curry?

By Veronica A. Ragatz
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

British National Figure Skating Champion Robin Cousins seems to be following in the footsteps of his countryman, Olympic and World champion John Curry, although he says "I try not to model myself after anybody."

The tall and slender 18-year-old from Bristol, England, is rapidly developing a skating style of his own which incorporates many elements of ballet. He is a strong jumper, has good flow, excellent stamina, and, according to many, is one of the best male skaters the skating world has ever known.

Robin says he has always liked watching Curry skate because of his relaxed style, but he also enjoys Canadian Toller Cranston's dynamic skating. He feels "a happy medium between the two would be ideal," and in many ways this is what he is achieving in his own skating.

Although eventually he would like to skate in a show or teach skating, Cousins is still very much involved in the competitive end of the sport. Last December he won his first British championship after three years as runner-up.

In January, he placed third in the European championships held in Helsinki.

Robin skated in the World Figure Skating

Championships March 1-5 in Tokyo, but had to withdraw from the competition before the final five-minute freestyle program, because of an injury. (He was in 10th place after the compulsory figures and had moved up to fifth place following the two-minute compulsory short program.)

Cousins chooses his own music and does his own choreography, always including numerous triple and combination jumps in each competition. In his free skating program for last year's Olympics he included five triple jumps, an indication of the exciting athleticism he incorporates into his routines.

It is hard — and sometimes impossible — to improve on Robin's free skating performances. He beat Curry in this facet of the 1976 British championships, but John (now a pro) won the title with superior compulsory figures. Last October, Robin received his first six ever — a perfect score — at Skate Canada, an international invitational championship held in October, then was awarded another six for a flawless free skating performance at the British nationals last December.

Cousins still needs to improve his compulsory figures, but most skaters upgrade themselves in this rigidly judged area as they gain more experience.

Having learned some lessons in poise and determination from watching Curry, Cousins already has a firm grasp on the intangible ingredients needed to be a world champion. Besides being totally dedicated (he spends eight hours each day practicing at a rink near his London studio apartment), he possesses a

healthy attitude toward high-pressure competition.

In a recent interview with the Reuter news agency, he said, "I think the easiest way to go about [handling the pressure] is not to try to beat the people who are there, or try to win medals, but to try and exceed what you have done before, to beat your previous best performance."

"Then you find you're not skating against everyone else, you're skating against yourself. It doesn't matter where you finish as long as you produce something better than you did at the same time last year. Then you're still improving."

Robin began skating 10 years ago while vacationing in the south coast resort of Bournemouth. A nearby ice rink caught his eye on a hot summer day when he was looking for "a nice, cool place to go." He had already developed an interest in ballet and, for awhile, continued both activities.

He soon won a scholarship to the Royal Academy of Dance in London, then realized he had to make a choice. Since he could skate at home in Bristol, he turned down the scholarship and devoted all his attention to figure skating.

Robin finished school six months early. Before last year's European championships his teachers told him he had "learned the basics already" and "skating is your career."

When Robin isn't skating, he enjoys dancing, swimming, gymnastics, and listening to the classics and ballets. He also dabbles in art,



Robin Cousins

doing an occasional character study, and mostly letting his imagination "run wild."

He says that the "ultimate goal of a skater is always the Olympics," but 1980 and beyond is a long way off and he may quit before Curry, however, was 28 when he won his Olympic gold medal last year and Cousins will be 22 when the 1980 Winter Games get underway in Lake Placid, New York. "In other words, he could trade in his 10th place finish for something much, much better," he continues on his present course.

education

Want your child to read more? Hide the books!

By Diane Casselberry
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Hide the books you want your children to read. Put them on the highest shelf in the closet, and say, "These are far too old for you."

That's how British author Jill Paton Walsh encourages reading in her home — by appearing to discourage it.

Instead of trying to wrestle or lure her three children and husband away from TV in the evenings, she waits until the family is spending a quiet weekend on the canal boat which she owns with fellow children's author John Rowe Townsend. As they drift about Britain on the boat, far from competing electronic media, she can casually dispense the books she has stored on board for the occasion.

"Perhaps parents who are not writers can more openly push books at their children," Mrs. Walsh says. "But I've found that reading is a very private thing with most children. They don't like you hanging over their shoulder, especially if you are a mum who knows most of the books they've picked. I try not to worry about what they are reading — as long as they are reading."

An avid reader herself as a youngster, Jill Paton Walsh grew up in wartime England, at a time when paper was strictly rationed and few children's books were being published. She had finished the only books in her home — faded, leatherbound sets of Dickens and Browning that were used mostly as furniture — by the time she was 12.

The subjects Jill Paton Walsh writes about — from growing-up problems to historical fiction — are as varied as the locales of her 7 books. The Ruffler, published last spring, is set in



By Peter Mann, staff photographer

British canal-boat country, while she describes the Byzantine Empire in The Emperor's Winding Sheet, which won the 1974 Whitbread Award in Britain. Her latest book, Unleaving (New York: Farrar, Straus, & Giroux), one of a series of books set on the coasts of Cornwall, last year received the prestigious Boston Globe Horn Book award in the U.S. for outstanding children's fiction in 1976.

"There's no topic I can think of that couldn't be the subject of a children's book," she says.

Although writers for adults often tend to think of children's authors as people who write about little gray rabbits, Mrs. Walsh says, she finds that she has to work harder on the books she writes for young people than those she does for older audiences. "You have to know a subject totally to be able to simplify it for

young readers," she explains. To write The Emperor's Winding Sheet, for example, she learned classical Greek herself rather than rely on others' translations.

That same kind of responsibility means that Jill Paton Walsh approaches each new children's book with the thought that it could be either the first book a child will read by himself, or possibly the one book he will choose to live by. For that reason, she says, each book must have "an epic balance."

"You mustn't give children just candy floss," she explains, "nor can you concentrate on only the darks. Every book must contain a counterbalance of good for every dark thing you write."

"It's like making a map for children," she continues. "The journey is before them, and if

you know there will be dragons along the way, you must say, 'Here be dragons.' You can't mislead them in any direction — uphill or down."

For the book reviews she does for the Guardian and the Times literary supplement, Mrs. Walsh must read most of the children's books that come on the market. It keeps her in touch with what fellow writers are doing, and it is invaluable background for her as a parent, she says.

"Parents have got to read children's books themselves," she explains, "because you can't share with your child what you haven't got. If you aren't enjoying reading, you can't expect your child to like it, either... only the books that both parent and child enjoy can spread the joy of literature down the generations."

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Iranian schools discourage U.S. students

The Overseas Liaison Committee of the American Council on Education recently issued "An Analysis of U.S.-Iranian Cooperation in Higher Education." The following is one of the recommendations regarding students attending Iranian universities:

"Undergraduate exchange for U.S. students should be discouraged, with the exception of students seriously interested in Persian studies. There are not enough places for Iranians at Iranian universities, and it is dubious whether U.S. undergraduates on short-term programs in Iran have the language competence (all classes are taught in Persian) to gain more than they would in Middle East studies programs in the United States."

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French/German

Brandt: l'Occident est lent à accepter « la justice économique »

par Chris Kenrick
Correspondent du
Christian Science Monitor

Cambridge

Les nations occidentales industrialisées ont été étrangement lentes à saisir « les questions urgentes nouvelles » de la justice et de la sécurité économiques mondiales, a dit récemment l'ancien chancelier fédéral allemand, Willy Brandt, à un auditoire de Boston.

Au cours d'allocutions prononcées devant des étudiants du MIT (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) et des membres du Conseil des affaires mondiales de Boston, M. Brandt a souligné que les exigences économiques croissantes des pays en voie de développement doivent être prises au sérieux par le monde occidental. Il a ajouté qu'il ne voit pas de conflit entre une politique occidentale de détente envers les puissances communistes et une insistance simultanée pour l'observance des droits de l'homme.

Au cours d'une conférence de presse, lorsqu'on lui demanda ce qu'il en était des rapports indiquant qu'il aurait ac-

cepté des paiements de la part de la CIA. M. Brandt s'est référé à une lettre qu'il a reçue du président Carter les qualifiant « d'accusations sans fondement ».

M. Brandt a attribué la lenteur de l'Occident à en venir aux prises avec les exigences du tiers monde au fait que « les systèmes politiques des démocraties occidentales ne sont pas prêts à faire des diagnostics rapides ».

Ces systèmes politiques démocratiques doivent être améliorés, dit-il, et être dotés de la capacité de faire des analyses de grande portée, d'utiliser de façon plus subtile l'opinion publique, et les groupements politiques guidés par des idées plutôt que simplement en compétition pour le pouvoir.

« Presque aucun des principaux hommes d'état du monde n'a eu la force ou la vision de préparer son pays et nous tous à temps pour le développement de ces pays que nous sommes venus à appeler le tiers monde », déclara M. Brandt.

« Nos pays ne pourront pas se soustraire » aux principes nouveaux plus justes relatifs à l'ordre économique du

monde, ajouta-t-il « même s'ils ne peuvent arriver à aimer quelques-uns des modèles proposés ».

« La justice exige — et même si nous ne voulons pas écouter la justice, la raison nous dira — qu'il n'y aura jamais une coexistence durable et sûre de l'abondance et de la misère ».

M. Brandt a dit que les puissances occidentales devront bientôt s'ajuster à un climat économique dans lequel « la croissance ne sera plus quelque chose qui suit son cours ».

« Je crois que nous sommes forcés de revoir, dit-il, au-dedans de nos sociétés aussi bien que dans les rapports entre nations, les revendications qui sont issues de l'idée de la croissance automatique. Les intérêts individuels doivent être intégrés plus fermement dans une solidarité sociale générale ».

L'ancien chancelier a déclaré : « Un nouveau défi important pour la démocratie est de développer davantage l'ordre démocratique de telle sorte qu'il n'abandonne pas le terrain à des groupes rivaux ni ne favorise le gouvernement des bureaucraties qui étouffent la liberté ».

M. Brandt a insisté sur l'importance des accords relatifs à la sécurité et à la coopération internationale signés à Helsinki en août 1975 et a déclaré que ces accords donnent à l'Amérique « la co-responsabilité » de la destinée politique de l'Europe.

« Mais, dit-il, je crains que le monde occidental n'ait pas fait un effort intellectuel suffisant pour développer une politique pour la période après Helsinki ».

M. Brandt déclara qu'il ne voit pas « d'autre solution de remplacement raisonnable à la politique de la détente », ajoutant qu'une paix sûre nécessite des accords militaires supplémentaires. Mais il ne voit pas de contradiction entre cela et « notre défense des droits de l'homme ».

L'ancien chancelier a prédit qu'une Europe unifiée éventuelle ne serait pas dominée par les communistes. Néanmoins, il ne voit pas de contradiction entre cela et « notre défense des droits de l'homme ».

« Ces forces de la gauche européenne, conclut-il, ont plus en commun avec la grande tradition libérale américaine que bien des gens ne le conçoivent ».

Brandt: Der Westen akzeptiert nur langsam „wirtschaftliche Gerechtigkeit“

Von Chris Kenrick
Korrespondent des
Christian Science Monitors

Cambridge

Die industrialisierten westlichen Länder erfassen merkwürdigerweise nur langsam die „neuen, dringenden Fragen“ der weltweiten wirtschaftlichen Gerechtigkeit und Sicherheit, erklärte der ehemalige Bundeskanzler Willy Brandt kürzlich in Boston.

In Vorträgen vor Studenten der Technischen Hochschule von Massachusetts (MIT) und Mitgliedern des Rates für Weltangelegenheiten in Boston betonte Brandt, daß zunehmende wirtschaftliche Forderungen seitens der Entwicklungsländer von der westlichen Welt ernstgenommen werden müßten. Er fügte hinzu, er sehe keinen Konflikt darin, wenn der Westen eine Entspannungspolitik gegenüber den kommunistischen Mächten verfolgte und gleichzeitig auf der Wahrung der Menschenrechte bestünde.

Als Brandt auf einer Pressekonferenz auf jüngste Berichte hin angesprochen wurde, er habe vom CIA Gelder entgegengenommen, verwies er auf ein an ihn gerichtetes Schreiben von Präsident

Carter, in dem dieser sie als „unbegründete Anschuldigungen“ bezeichnete.

Brandt führte die Tatsache, daß der Westen sich nur langsam mit den Forderungen der dritten Welt auseinandersetzt, darauf zurück, daß die politischen Systeme der westlichen Demokratien nicht auf eine frühzeitige Diagnose der Lage eingestellt sind.

Diese demokratischen politischen Systeme müssen verbessert werden, sagte er, und die Möglichkeit erhalten, langfristige Analysen zu machen, veröffentlichte Meinungen besser zu werten und politische Gruppierungen vorzunehmen, die von Ideen anstatt lediglich von Machtungen getrieben werden.

„Kaum einer der führenden Staatsmänner der Welt hatte die Kraft oder die Sicht, sein Land und uns alle rechtzeitig auf die Entwicklung in jenen Ländern vorzubereiten, die wir die dritte Welt nennen“, sagte Brandt.

„Unsere Länder werden sich nicht“ neuen, gerechteren Prinzipien für eine weltweite wirtschaftliche Ordnung „entziehen können“, fügte er hinzu, „selbst wenn sie einigen der Vorschläge keinen Geschmack abgewinnen können.“

Die Gerechtigkeit verlangt das Zugeständnis — und selbst wenn wir nicht auf die Gerechtigkeit hören wollen, wird die Vernunft es uns sagen —, daß Reichtum und Elend niemals auf die Dauer und in Sicherheit nebeneinander bestehen können.

Brandt sagte, die westlichen Mächte würden sich auch bald einem wirtschaftlichen Klima anpassen müssen, in dem „Wachstum keine Selbstverständlichkeit mehr ist“.

„Ich glaube, wir sind gezwungen“, sagte er, „in unseren Ländern und in unseren Beziehungen zu anderen Ländern die Ansprüche von neuem zu untersuchen, die auf der Vorstellung automatischen Wachstums beruhen. Individuelle Interessen müssen fester in eine allgemeine soziale Solidarität eingefügt werden.“

Eine neue große Herausforderung an die Demokratie besteht darin“, sagte der ehemalige Bundeskanzler, „die demokratische Ordnung derart weiterzuentwickeln, daß sie weder feindlichen gesinnten Gruppen das Feld räumt noch der Herrschaft freiheitstreckender ... Bürokratien Platz macht.“

Brandt betonte, wie wichtig die Ver-

einbarungen über internationale Sicherheit und Zusammenarbeit seien, die im August 1975 in Helsinki unterzeichnet wurden, und er erklärte, daß diese Vereinbarungen Amerika „mitverantwortlich“ machten für die politische Zukunft Europas.

Aber, sagte er, „ich befürchte, daß die westliche Welt nicht genügend intellektuelle Anstrengungen gemacht hat, die politische Linie für die Zeit nach Helsinki festzulegen.“

Brandt sagte, er sehe „keine vernünftige Alternative für die Entspannungspolitik“, und fügte hinzu, daß ein gesicherter Frieden weitere militärische Vereinbarungen erfordere. Er sagte jedoch, er sehe keinen Widerspruch zwischen diesem Punkt und „unserer Verteidigung der Menschenrechte“.

Der ehemalige Bundeskanzler sagte voraus, daß ein schließlich verhängte Europa nicht von Kommunisten beherrscht sein werde. Statt dessen würden, wie er sagte, die Kräfte des demokratischen Sozialismus vorherrschen.

„Diese Kräfte der europäischen Linken“, so schloß er, „haben mit der großen liberalen Tradition Amerikas mehr gemein, als viele glauben.“

Brandt: West slow to accept 'economic justice'

By Chris Kenrick
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Cambridge

The industrialized Western nations have been strangely slow to grasp the "new, urgent questions" of world economic justice and security, former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt told Boston audiences recently.

In talks before students at MIT and members of the Boston World Affairs Council, Mr. Brandt stressed that increasing economic demands by developing countries must be taken seriously by the Western world. He added that he sees no conflict between a Western policy of détente toward Communist powers and a simultaneous insistence on the observance of human rights.

When asked in a press conference about recent reports of his acceptance of CIA payments, Mr. Brandt referred to a letter he re-

ceived from President Carter calling them "groundless accusations."

Mr. Brandt attributed the West's slowness to come to grips with third world demands to the fact that "political systems of the Western democracies are not geared for early diagnosis."

These democratic political systems must be improved, he said, and given capacities for long-range analysis. More sophisticated use of published opinion, and political groupings guided by ideas rather than simply competition for power.

"Hardly anyone among the leading statesmen of the world had the strength or the vision to prepare his country and all of us in time for the development in these countries which we have come to call the third world," Mr. Brandt said.

"Our countries will not be able to evade" new, more just principles for the world economic order, he added, "even if they cannot

bring themselves to like some of the proposed models."

"Justice demands — and even if we do not want to listen to justice, reason will tell us — there will never be a lasting and secure coexistence of affluence and misery."

Mr. Brandt said Western powers also will soon have to adjust to an economic climate in which "growth is no longer a matter of course."

"I believe we are forced to review," he said, "within our societies as well as in the relationship between nations, claims which have arisen from the idea of automatic growth. Individual interests must be integrated more firmly into an overall social solidarity."

A new great challenge for democracy, the former Chancellor said, "is to further develop the democratic order in such a way that it neither leaves the field to rival groups nor makes way for the rule of freedom-stifling bureaucracies."

Mr. Brandt emphasized the importance of

agreements on international security, and the cooperation signed at Helsinki in August 1975, and said those accords give America "co-responsibility" for the political destiny of Europe.

But, he said, "I am afraid that the world has not made sufficient intellectual effort to develop a policy for the time after Helsinki."

Mr. Brandt said he sees "no reasonable alternative for the policy of détente," adding that a secure peace necessitates further military arrangements. But he said he sees no contradiction between this and "our defense of human rights."

The former Chancellor predicted that an eventually unified Europe would not be dominated by Communists. Rather, he said, the forces of democratic socialism would dominate.

"These forces of the European Left," he concluded, "have more in common with the great liberal tradition of America than people realize."

French/German

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Traduction de l'article religieux paru en anglais sur la page The Home Forum
(Une traduction française est publiée chaque semaine)

Qu'est-ce que nous voulons ?

Nous avons tous des buts, des ambitions, des désirs, des espoirs indiquant tous le sentiment qu'il existe quelque chose de plus pour nous que ce que nous réservons l'existence présente. La question importante n'est pas de savoir si nous voulons quelque chose, mais ce que nous voulons. Quelqu'un a dit que la valeur d'un homme se mesure à ses besoins. Il y a là une vérité : la nature des buts vers lesquels nous tendons peut nous en dire long sur notre caractère.

Ne s'adressant pas seulement aux gens de disposition religieuse mais à tous, Christ Jésus donna ce conseil : « Cherchez premièrement le royaume et la justice de Dieu. » Il ne voulait pas dire par là qu'ils devaient se conduire en ascètes, vivant à l'écart du monde, ne s'intéressant qu'aux choses religieuses. Mais il leur disait que dans n'importe quelle situation ce qui convient le mieux, c'est de montrer en tout premier lieu un intérêt pour la réalité spirituelle de l'être. Il dit, pour compléter son énoncé : « Toutes ces choses [les réponses aux besoins humains] vous seront données par-dessus. » C'est tout à fait différent de considérer le succès humain comme une « autre » chose que comme le besoin es-

sentiel.

Voilà où la Science Chrétienne, suivant le chemin tracé par le maître Chrétien, peut être pour nous d'une valeur immense. Elle va au-delà de la foi, au-delà de la simple croyance que si nous faisons ce qui est juste, Dieu nous récompensera. La Science Chrétienne nous montre la raison pour laquelle et la façon dont laquelle la substance du bien est réellement spirituelle ici et maintenant ; par conséquent il est légitime de la vouloir par-dessus tout.

L'homme n'est pas une créature matérielle en un monde matériel, mais il est effectivement en ce moment même l'enfant de Dieu, la ressemblance spirituelle de l'Esprit divin. Ceci ne devrait pas être nouveau pour le chrétien pratiquant qui aime les vérités de la Bible et s'efforce de les vivre. En fait, rien de ce que la Science Chrétienne enseigne ne devrait surprendre celui pour qui la Bible est un guide et un soutien, puisqu'elle a pour but d'illuminer les Ecritures spirituellement.

Puisque l'homme est la ressemblance de Dieu, il ne peut être autre que spirituel. Il faut prendre conscience du fait que ce reflet de Dieu constitue notre être réel. Par conséquent où en sommes-nous quant à

nos besoins, nos désirs, nos ambitions, nos espoirs humains ? Eh bien, nous les délaissions pour rechercher principalement, de façon juste et intelligente, un gain spirituel, cherchant à développer dans notre pensée tout ce qui rapproche notre concept de nous-mêmes de la réalité de l'homme créé à la ressemblance de Dieu. Il n'est pas possible que nous perdions quoi que ce soit.

Mary Baker Eddy, qui a découvert et fondé la Science Chrétienne, élucide cela en disant : « Le désir, c'est la prière ; et nous ne pouvons rien perdre en confiant nos désirs à Dieu, afin qu'ils soient façonnés et exaltés avant de prendre forme en paroles et en actions. »

Notre désir peut être une prière adressée à Dieu pour mieux Le refléter. Autrement dit, notre désir, notre espoir, notre besoin n'est pas ce qu'il y a de mieux à moins que ce soit une prière dans le but de nous rendre meilleurs spirituellement.

Pour l'homme d'affaires, par exemple, être spirituellement juste, c'est désirer répondre aux nécessités réelles, aux besoins utiles des autres, c'est aider à les satisfaire au plus haut degré possible. Voilà un

désir valable et dans la mesure où l'homme d'affaires pourra y répondre en fait, son succès sera assuré.

Une compréhension plus profonde de Dieu et de l'homme est essentielle pour tous à n'importe quel stade de l'existence afin que, homme ou femme, ils puissent dans leur expérience, obtenir le bien véritable et voir les « autres » choses si précieuses. La conscience que nous avons de la bonté et de l'amour divins nous rapproche de la compréhension de notre véritable nature en tant que ressemblance de Dieu. Voilà vraiment ce que nous voulons et ce dont nous avons besoin, et quand nous aurons cela, nous verrons plus clairement avec quelle largesse Dieu, dans Sa sagesse, répond à nos besoins.

Matthieu 6:33; « Science et Santé avec la Clé des Ecritures », p. 1.

« Christian Science » (Christian Science)

La traduction française du livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, « Science et Santé avec la Clé des Ecritures » de Mary Baker Eddy, paraît avec le mois d'écritures en regard. On peut l'acheter dans les Salles de Lecture de la Science Chrétienne, ou le commander à Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Übersetzung des auf der Home-Forum-Seite in englisch erscheinenden religiösen Artikels
(Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint wöchentlich)

Was wollen wir?

Wir alle haben Ziele, Ambitionen, Wünsche, Hoffnungen — sie sind ein Zeichen dafür, daß wir glauben, es gebe für uns noch etwas anderes als das, was wir gegenwärtig erleben. Die entscheidende Frage ist nicht, ob wir etwas wollen, sondern was wir wollen. Jemand hat gesagt, daß der Wert eines Menschen an seinen Wünschen bemessen werden könne. Daran ist etwas Wahres. Das Ziel, auf das wir hinarbeiten, kann uns viel über unseren Charakter sagen.

Christus Jesus wandte sich nicht nur an die religiösen Gesinnten, sondern an alle, als er folgenden Rat gab: „Trachtet am ersten nach dem Reich Gottes und nach seiner Gerechtigkeit.“ Er meinte damit nicht, daß sie Asketen sein, sich von der Welt zurückziehen und nur an religiösen Brüchen interessiert sein sollten. Er

sagte ihnen vielmehr, daß es am besten sei, wenn sie sich in jeder Situation in erster Linie für die geistige Wirklichkeit des Seins interessierten. Er sagte, um es im vollen Wortlaut wiederzugeben: „So wird euch solches alles [alles, was die menschlichen Bedürfnisse stillt] zufallen.“ Es ist ein großer Unterschied, ob man menschlichen Erfolg als etwas betrachtet, was einem zusätzlich zufällt, oder als das fundamentale Bedürfnis.

Hier kann die Christliche Wissenschaft, die den Lehren des Meisters der Christen folgt, für uns von ungeheurem Wert sein. Sie hebt die Sache über den Glauben hinaus, über die bloße Annahme, daß Gott uns belohnen werde, wenn wir das Richtige tun. Die Christliche Wissenschaft zeigt uns, warum in Wirklichkeit die Substanz des Guten hier und jetzt geistig ist und da-

her richtigerweise allem anderen vorgezogen werden sollte.

Der Mensch ist kein materielles Geschöpf in einer materiellen Welt, sondern er ist jetzt in ebendiesem Augenblick das Kind Gottes, das geistige Ebenbild des göttlichen Geistes. Dies sollte für den überzeugten Christen, der die Wahrheiten der Bibel liebt und sie zu leben bemüht ist, nichts Neues sein. Ja, nichts, was die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, sollte denjenigen überraschen, der sich an die Bibel um Führung und Stärkung wendet, denn es ist die Absicht dieser Wissenschaft, die Bibel geistig zu erheben.

Da der Mensch das Ebenbild Gottes ist, kann er nicht umhin, geistig zu sein. Wir müssen erkennen, daß diese Widerspiegelung Gottes unser wirkliches Sein ausmacht. Wie wirkt sich dies auf unsere

menschlichen Bedürfnisse, Wünsche, Ambitionen und Hoffnungen aus? Es hat zur Folge, daß wir berechtigter und intelligenterweise an erster Stelle nach geistigem Gewinn trachten; daß wir danach trachten, in unserem Denken das zu entwickeln, was unseren Begriff von uns selbst der Wirklichkeit des von Gott zu Seinem Ebenbild erschaffenen Menschen näherbringt. Wir können unmöglich verlieren.

Mary Baker Eddy, die die Christliche Wissenschaft entdeckte und gründete, macht dies klar, wenn sie schreibt: „Verlangen ist Gebet; und kein Verlust kann uns daraus erwachsen, daß wir Gott unsere Wünsche anheimstellen, damit sie gemodelt und geläutert werden möchten, ehe sie in Worten und Taten Gestalt annehmen.“

Unser Verlangen kann ein Gebet sein, daß wir das Wesen Gottes besser widerspiegeln mögen. Mit anderen Worten: Unser Verlangen, unser Hoffen, unser Trachten ist nicht das Beste, das es sein kann, wenn es nicht ein Gebet um das geistig Richtige ist.

Wenn z. B. der Geschäftsmann das geistig Richtige tun will, wird es sein Wunsch sein, den wirklichen Bedürfnissen und sinnvollen Wünschen anderer zu entsprechen — dazu beizutragen, sie auf der höchstmöglichen Stufe zu befriedigen. Dies ist ein vertrauenswürdiger Wunsch, und er wird in dem Maße von Erfolg gekrönt sein, wie er ihn in die Tat umsetzen kann.

Ein tieferes Verständnis von Gott und dem Menschen ist für jeden ganz gleich, was für einen Beruf er ausüben mag, höchst wichtig, um wirklich Gutes in seinem Leben zu erfahren und der ihm „zugefallenen“ Werte gewahr zu werden. Uns der Güte und Liebe Gottes bewußt zu sein bringt uns dem Verständnis unseres wahren Wesens als Gottes Ebenbild näher. Das ist es, was wir wirklich brauchen und wünschen; und wenn wir es haben, werden wir klarer erkennen, wie Gott uns in Sein Wohlwollen reichlich vergibt.

Matthäus 6:33; « Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift », S. 1.

« Christian Science » (Christliche Wissenschaft)

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, « Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift » von Mary Baker Eddy, erscheint mit dem Monatsheft der Christlichen Wissenschaft. Man kann es auch separat bei Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115, bestellen.

Für alle Informationen über andere Publikationen der Christlichen Wissenschaft in deutscher Sprache, schreiben Sie an The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.



Tourists visit stalactite formations of Hoa Phingran, "sleeping mountain."

Within the dream

Early explorers who discovered the continent of Australia had to face the realities of its desert interior — a large chunk of arid territory blotted into and bleached by the perpetual intensity of sunlight broken only by stunted bush vegetation and odd settlements of aborigines. If these first explorations have subsequently taken on an aura of legend, the desert is still there, with a torture of unfaded light, shimmer of pale earth colors and an eternity of blue overhead and — not so long ago — pathetic tribal remnants facing virtual extinction, for them, the equal horror of an alien society moving in upon them.

Mid-20th-century Australian art has reflected, to some extent both in literature and the visual arts, this near-primitive past. Patrick White's novel "Voss" made an Australian writer's European reputation in the '50s and some powerful figurative painting by Australian artists set London alight in the '60s and took them into the international arena.

A major figure among Australian painters is Arthur Boyd who came to Europe in 1950 with a large reputation back home. The name Boyd spells out for Australians a whole artistic dynasty going back three generations — a family that in earlier times maintained links with Europe and committed to London and elsewhere over the years. Arthur Boyd, however, was "a new boy" when he moved from the neighborhood of Melbourne to London and brought with him a group of large paintings (now known as "the Bride" series) whose electric color and forthright flavor of another hemisphere made an immediate impact on the London art world, overfed as it was, at the time, with abstraction.

Arthur Boyd's London debut gave to the English art world a fresh slant, too, on figurative painting. The theme for the Bride series had been sparked off in the artist's mind by the forlorn plight of the Australian de-tribalized half-caste aborigines and the idea had been germinating ever since he visited in 1951 the shanty towns around Alice Springs and watched aboriginal people standing outside churches, gazed at "half-castes" in wedding gowns, and saw aboriginal shepherds playing cards. He had been disconcerted and saddened to find in the bush not noble savages in a last-ditch stand against advancing civilization but a lost, pathetic band of half-caste creatures — soft and passive — a discarded people. Boyd in recollection of his own disenchantment created a series of paintings that "cry out" in potency of color and tautness of design. He placed his "half-caste" dramatic personae in a Boydan world of distorted dream while within the dream there is a fantasy of capture and attempted escape. A fellow Australian poet gives the haunting mood of these paintings in a ballad he wrote around them. It begins, "Black man, why do you stand so sad with trouble in your eyes? Tomorrow you marry your half-caste bride under the open skies."

The painting reproduced here called "Bride Over a Pond" (Bride turning into a windmill) was painted in London in 1960 not long after Boyd's arrival in England. It is a post "Bride series" painting and is in fact, an extension of the original idea — the dilemma of the half-caste people (of Australia) moving into a wider, more universal, context.

In this particular painting the "outback" thicket still remains the setting, and the dark half-obiterated pool becomes the quiet



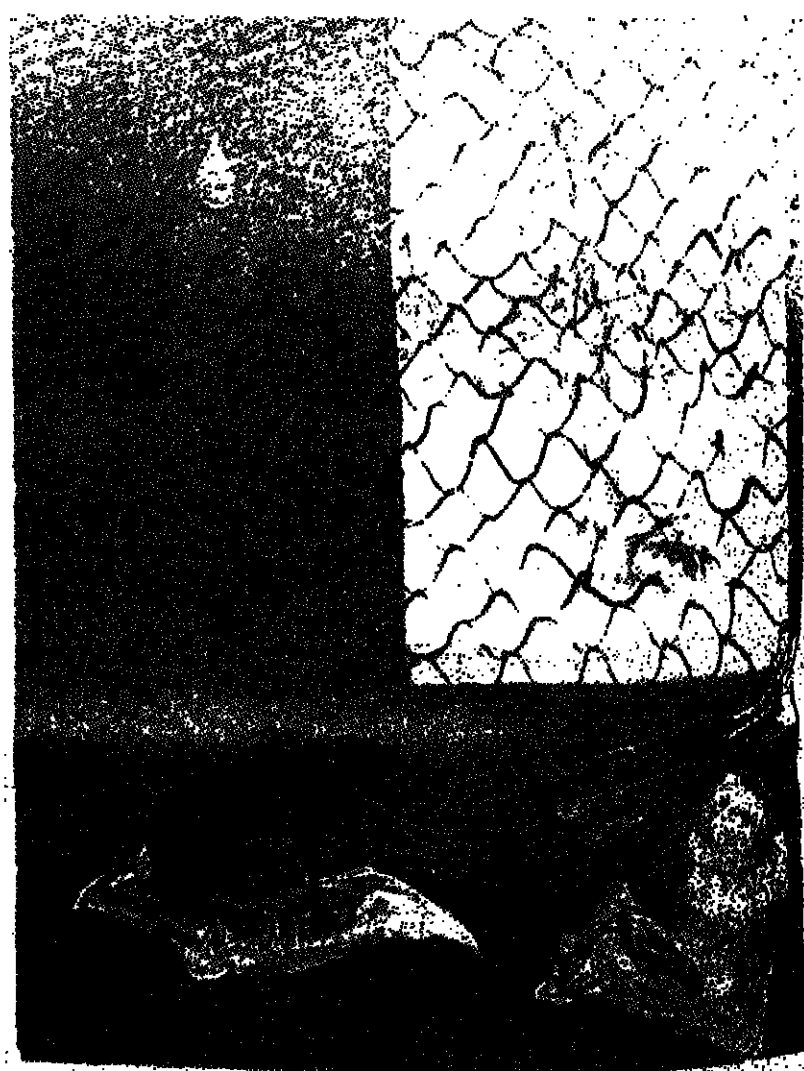
'Bride Over a Pond' 1960: Oil on canvas by Arthur Boyd

theatre for Boydan metamorphosis. The Bride is a delicate white shimmer of stillness above the pool, her headress changing into windmill sails, her body into a dragonfly's tapering tail whilst her lover sleeps almost submerged below the water's surface. Only the bird flying overhead is outside this cocoonlike dream of transformation.

These first London paintings cemented Arthur Boyd's reputation in England and led to a retrospective exhibition of his work at the Whitechapel Art Gallery in 1962. Londoners were to discover the diversity of his talents. A return to ceramics produced "tiles" of fable and fantasy worked with a rich succulence of color only possible to a born potter. In yet another field he designed costumes for Robert Helpmann's ballet "Electra" staged at Covent Garden.

The second work reproduced here marks a later phase in Arthur Boyd's career. It belongs to a group of paintings that suggest some examination in pictorial form of the stresses and strains within a painter's own consciousness. For Boyd himself there are the pulls of two countries — the land of his birth and early successes and the place of his adoption and artistic maturity; there are also the parallel pulls of pure landscape painting and free figurative expressionism. "Interior with Black Rabbit" certainly hints at cross currents of personal quandary and inner tensions. The title gives no special clue but there is a claustrophobic narrative being played out with the symbolic image of a painter being pinned by his own paint brushes to the studio floor with the unquestioning rabbit looking on (the rabbit may be Arthur Boyd himself, of course) and the glare of a desert light through the confining wire mesh across the window. This Boydan enigma is painted with the artist's usual bravura and audacity.

Michael Chase



'Interior With Black Rabbit' 1972: Oil on canvas by Arthur Boyd

Judith Wright, distinguished poet in Australia, wrote: "Poetry ought not to be thought of as a discipline but as a kind of praise."

Gum-trees stripping

Say the need's born within the tree,
and waits a trigger set for light;
say sap is tidal like the sea,
and rises with the solstice-heat —
but wisdom shells the words away
to watch this fountain slowed in air
where sun joins earth — to watch the place
at which these silent rituals are.

Words are not meanings for a tree.
So it is truer not to say,
"These rags look like humility,
or this year's wreck of last year's love,
or wounds ripped by the summer's claw."
If it is possible to be wise
here, wisdom lies outside the word
in the earlier answer of the eyes.

Wisdom can see the red, the rose,
the stained and sculptured curve of grey,
the charcoal scars of fire, and see
around that living tower of tree
the hermit tatters of old bark
split down and strip to end the season;
and can be quiet and not look
for reasons past the edge of reason.

Judith Wright

From Judith Wright/Selected Poems, © 1963, Angus & Robertson, Ltd., Sydney, Australia

On the side of credulity

Extinction is not a notion that sits comfortably in an idealistic mind — which is why, I suppose, most of us feel a touch of excitement when something, thought to have been extinct, turns out not to be.

News that a coral-like fungus, unrecorded since the 18th century, has been found growing innocently in an open-cast coal mine in Wales, brought me to mulling over my own feelings on the subject. That pretty fungus, completely unaware, has made a small pinprick in a know-all, and therefore rather cynical, world picture. The prehistoric fish, the coelacanth, struck a larger blow for the Rights of Extinct Species in 1938 when it confounded opinion that it had ceased to exist about 60,000,000 years before. A breakthrough! In the comparatively few years since then quite a number of living coelacanths have been caught near the Comoro Islands.

The story of the discovery of the "extinct" Dawn Redwood growing in China in 1941, incredibly the same year that its fossil remains were first discovered (in Tokyo), has the same elements of thrilling survival and revival.

How many other "extinct" flora and fauna are just about to surprise the ignorance of humanity?

On a far smaller place-and-time scale are those famous deserts in Australia which flowered with glorious abandon after years of apparent sterility, or the sudden appearance of field mushrooms, or even (as happened with a delicate yellow poppy in my garden) the self-sowing and reappearance of plants that

one supposed had vanished: these suggest to me that I, for one, could well afford to be more . . . what? Credulous?

Credulity is a very downgraded quality. It has been tarred with the brush of naivete and absurdity. So what? Why should we believe that believing itself is extinct?

I've lived here for six years. Local people assured me that there hadn't been any field mushrooms for a long time. Theories accounting for this were many. Use of fertilizers. Decrease in the horse population. Then the year before last there was quite a scattering of mushrooms in several fields. A breakthrough! And this last autumn there was the most astonishing superabundance of them. For three weeks everyone was picking bucketfuls daily.

One morning in particular I was out picking them, almost leaping with childish enthusiasm from one white knob to the next, when I suddenly stood still and made a decision. From now on I would be on the side of credulity. Not credulity of the chimerical or mysterious or spectral sort; credulity of the hopeful, openminded, unprejudiced sort. It was high time, I decided, that I was more adventurous in my attitude to the possible.

I'm not sure I've done as good a job as I resolved that mushroom-morning. But I have issued myself with a challenge: to look more vitally for justifiable signs that the impossible can be pierced, the "extinct" found alive and well and living in . . . who knows? Around the corner from you?

Christopher Andreasen

The peak

Gazing and gazing, impossible to reach;
On and on, how tortuous it is!
A path emerges from the top of the grove,
And many a cliff one sees beneath the clouds.
Mists and vapours are glistening,
While the light of sunset shines on the mountain crest.

Ou-yang Hsiu (1007-72)
Translated by Thomas Huang

The Monitor's religious article

What do we want?

We all have aims, ambitions, desires, hopes — all indicating a feeling that there is something more for us than our present experience holds. The important issue is not whether we want but what we want. Someone has said that the worth of a man can be measured by his wants. There is a truth in that: the nature of what we are working for can tell us a good deal about our characters.

Christ Jesus was not speaking merely to the religiously inclined but to all when he gave this advice: "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness." He did not mean by this that they were to be ascetics, apart from the world, interested only in religious exercises. But he was telling them that the most productive course in any situation involves being primarily interested in the spiritual reality of being. He said, to complete his statement: "All these things [the answers to human needs] shall be added unto you." It is quite different to look on human success as an "added" thing than to look on it as the fundamental need.

It is here that Christian Science, following the way of the master Christian, can be of such immense value to us. It takes the point beyond faith, beyond the mere belief that if we do right, God will reward us. Christian Science shows us why it is and how it is that the substance of good is actually spiritual here and now, and so to be legitimately desired above all else.

Man is not a material creature in a material world, but he is actually at this very moment the child of God, the spiritual likeness of divine Spirit. This should come as no news to the practicing Christian, who loves and tries to live the truths of the Bible. Actually, nothing Christian Science teaches should come as a surprise to anyone who relies upon the Bible for guidance and support, because its intent is to illumine spiritually the Scriptures.

Because man is the likeness of God, he cannot be other than spiritual. We need to realize that this reflection of God constitutes our real being. So where does that leave us with our human wants, desires, ambitions, and hopes? It leaves us rightly and intelligently looking primarily for spiritual gain, looking for the development in our thought of whatever brings our sense of ourselves closer to the reality of man created in God's likeness. There is no possibility that we will lose.

Mary Baker Eddy, who discovered and founded Christian Science, makes this clear in her words: "Desire is prayer; and no loss can occur from trusting God with our desires, that they may be moulded and exalted before they take form in words and in deeds."

Our desire can be a prayer to mirror better the nature of God. Or to say this in other words: our desire, our hope, our want, is not the best it can be unless it is a prayer for spiritual rightness.

The beach in winter

We reached the limit winter skin
allows and left the sand unpicked
the waves unstepped. The wind swept
off the words you had to shout.

Later I sorted out our winter shells
and threw them out.
The uncaught words still blow
where they fall.
And they were all I would have kept.

Diana Der Hovavessan

For the businessman, as an instance, to be right spiritually is to want to serve the real needs and the useful wants of others, to help to satisfy them on the highest level possible. This is a reliable want, and to the extent he can translate it into action it will be marked with success.

For anyone in any walk of life, a deeper understanding of God and man is essential in order to bring real good into his or her experience, and to perceive the "added" things of value. Our consciousness of divine goodness and love brings us closer to an understanding of our real nature as God's likeness. This is what we really need and want, and when we have this, we will see more clearly how abundantly God, in his wisdom, supplies our needs.

*Matthew 6:33; **Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 1.

A search that satisfies

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OPINION AND...

Joseph C. Harsch

President Carter broke away drastically from the technique of the Kissinger school of diplomacy when he disclosed his long-term plan for the settlement of the problem of Israel's frontiers. The fascinating thing to watch for will be whether the Carter technique works better or less well than the Kissinger technique.

Under the Kissinger technique American diplomacy never discussed (certainly not in public) anything so upsetting to all concerned as the outline of the final terms of a settlement. Dr. Kissinger favored the gradual step-by-step approach. First he persuaded the Israelis to loosen their grip on that Egyptian Third Army they nearly bagged in the 1973 war. Then he would get a matching concession from the Egyptians, then back to the Israelis etc. etc.

Mr. Carter, in his March 9 press conference, left all that behind. He laid out baldly and holdly the proposition that a final settlement would require from Israel a "substantial withdrawal of Israel's present control over territories." He accepted the possibility that there might be "minor readjustments in the

1967 borders." But he made it clear that in his opinion Israel must not and cannot expect to hold on to any significant amount of the Arab territory it has occupied ever since 1967.

This was a shocker in Israel where most people have assumed that they would keep some of Sinai, including Sharm el Sheikh, several strips from West Bank Jordan and the Golan Heights. Some Israelis have wanted to keep a lot more than that. The idea of "substantial withdrawal" from most of the occupied territories came to Israel like a bombshell in the middle of its election campaign. Mr. Carter was not being kind to Prime Minister Rabin and his partisans.

But then he was equally unkind to the Arabs because he went on to sketch out provisions for Israel's security which could be just as unpopular among Arabs as "substantial withdrawal" is among Israelis. He mentioned possible "extensions of Israeli defense capability beyond the permanent and recognized borders."

The plan is not in fact radical. It is more or less what the body of Middle East experts have long thought would have to be the shape of any

successful peaceful solution. It gives the Arabs what they must have if the settlement is to be acceptable to their own people. Most of the lost territories come back to Arab civilian control. Israelis no longer police large Arab communities. Israelis can no longer push new settlements into Arab territories.

But it also gives Israel what it must have if its own people are to accept it: i.e., "defensible" frontiers. Mr. Carter contemplates Israeli or international forces maintaining outposts, listening posts, observation points, etc., out in Arab territory which would assure Israel advance warning of any hostile Arab move. Mr. Carter did not specifically include American troops in the buffer zones, but that is one possibility implicit in the concept.

Israelis do not like to give up most of their spoils of war from 1967. It is difficult for Arabs to contemplate Israeli or international military forces in areas which will revert to Arab control. But the combination of "substantial" Israeli withdrawal with "Israeli defense capability" beyond the permanent and recognized borders would give each side what it wants most. The Arabs get back their lost territories. But

Israel's security is safeguarded.

A settlement based on a combination of these two elements is a perfectly proper goal for American diplomacy. It is undoubtedly what Dr. Kissinger was aiming at. The difference is that Mr. Carter has tossed it out now before any of the preliminary steps have been taken, not even agreement on getting Arabs and Israelis back into the same room in Geneva.

It may just turn out to be the right approach to the problem. Mr. Carter obviously wants a real settlement, and he would like it as soon as possible. Israel is America's most expensive protégé. Mr. Carter could gladly use the money it takes to support Israel in a stage economy for domestic American purposes. He is using the shock treatment to get both Arabs and Israelis accustomed to the idea of what must be done if the long state of war in the Middle East is to come to an end.

That war has been going on since 1948. Thirty years makes for a long war. It is high time to bring it to an end. We can at least hope that Mr. Carter's shock tactics will start things moving.

The sky's the limit

Melvin Maddocks

In an interview in the New York Times Book Review the novelist John Cheever exclaimed: "Oh, sky! How I miss it, in anyone's fiction, when there is no sky! I look through chapter after chapter, thinking, well, there may be some sky."

Spoken like a survivor of the Winter of '77. Spring this year — our dove with the olive leaf in its mouth — has been signaled by the return of the sky as much as by the return of the earth from under all that snow. What a release to see this lowering, gray barrier of pure cold, this menacing storage bag of leaking snow, suddenly withdraw the siege, turn azure and benign, and above all, grant us again a sense of space, of liberation! For how a winter's sky can oppress!

It can be argued that this is the fundamental American meaning of sky anywhere — as the ultimate metaphor of freedom. "Sky's the limit!" — so goes the exuberant old saying, meaning: no limit at all.

The American sky has seemed to extend as a frontier beyond the frontier, and a lot of Mr. Cheever's fellow story-tellers have turned poetical over it when they turned poetical over little else. A. B. Guthrie wrote a famous best-seller titled "The Big Sky," regarding Montana quite literally as a state-of-sky. From the first, he insisted, Montana's inhabitants lived with their eyes and souls lifted to a specially enormous blue expansiveness that might awe them but never allowed them to think small.

Thomas Jefferson spoke of sky (by the chunk) as being the one certainty the frontiersman saw ahead of him through the narrow gaps of mountain passes as he moved westward. Sky was not only the space without limit, it was continually — the common ceiling that kept a vertiginous wanderer from wondering if he was roaming out beyond all worlds, including the New World.

In a celebrated line Edna St. Vincent Millay has suggested this double meaning of the sky — infinity but with a comforting sense of definition: "Above the world is stretched the sky."

Other American poets have suggested other thoroughly American meanings for the sky. Emily Dickinson, who could see the land as a seascape, naturally saw the sky differently too. For all her terrors, she felt rather domestic toward nature. "The sky is low," she wrote in one place. "Our statures touch the skies," she said elsewhere, turning the firmament into a kind of low colonial ceiling.

To the American introspective the sky is no distance

at all compared to the mysterious remoteness within himself.

Edgar Allan Poe illustrates still a third American posture toward the sky. "The skies they were ashen and sober," Poe keened, regularly using the sky as a sort of backdrop for the psyche — a reflector if not a cause of moods.

If the English had used their sky as an emotional signal, they could be a far less cheerful race than they are. In his novels particularly — see the opening chapter of "Return of the Native" — Thomas Hardy called down the English sky to justify his pessimism. The sky for English poets has been mostly an act of faith ("the blue deep" Shelley rather absently referred to it). It is, at the least, the signal for "up."

In the end, the sky, as the master American metaphor, turns religious too. The sky is not only the element beyond — the New-World that begins where the last frontier ends. The sky is a wild promise of absolute freedom where the earth-bound body floats until it becomes no body at all.

Speaking for all of us winter-starved sun-lovers, Mr. Cheever salutes "the whiteness of light." "It seems to me," he concludes, "that man's inclination toward light, toward brightness, is very nearly identical — and I mean spiritual light. One not only needs it, one struggles for it."

Readers write

As a regular reader of the Monitor over many years, I have long respected the opinions and political judgment of your eminent contributor, Joseph Harsch. It was, therefore, with dismay that I read in your issue of 28 February his comments on the Rhodesian problem. They seemed both ill-informed and — perhaps on that account — hopelessly biased.

The Geneva Conference, held (in Mr. Harsch's words) "under Kissinger tutelage" did not even begin to discuss the Kissinger plan, which was accepted, however reluctantly, by Mr. Ian Smith in Pretoria last September and provided for a gradual transfer of power over a period of two years. When the conference began, entirely fresh proposals were tabled by Mr. Ivor Richard which were quite incompatible with the Kissinger plan.

They were obviously tailored to suit the new demands of a small, strident, and militant faction among the black Rhodesians, heavily backed by the non-Rhodesian front-line protests.

Even so, the talks themselves were almost wholly confined to long and unresolved argument as to the date of handing over and as to which of the rival black factions should hold the new reins of government. If Mr. Harsch had read — as I have — the full text of the statesmanlike broadcast by Ian Smith on 24 January to the people of Rhodesia, he would know that the Rhodesian Government remains committed to the Kissinger plan which the other parties have repudiated.

The suggestion that Mr. Smith expected better treatment from the Carter administration cannot be taken seriously. Indeed, there is no sign that the new Secretary of State intends even to honor the assurances given by his predecessor. On the contrary, it would seem that Britain and the U.S.A. are preparing to join with other countries in ignoring the real interests of the people of Rhodesia, including very large numbers of blacks who only wish to live and work in peace, who look back on 90 years of law and order unrivaled in the whole African continent, and who would see the ascendancy of the militants as a recipe for chaos, intimidation and bloodshed.

Is it not time the Western world recognized that the premature transfer of power, in the name of "black majority rule" with its racial overtones, far from ensuring democratic rule, has in a number of African countries brought to power wholly undemocratic and sometimes vicious dictatorships? Cannot the West — even at this late hour — have the humility to acknowledge their mistake in persecuting the forces of law and order in Rhodesia for preferring orderly change to violent revolution?

I believe this view is shared by fair-minded people of all nations, including many thousands of my fellow-Britons.

London
Jack R. Gunn
[Editor's note: The State Department informs us that the so-called "Kissinger plan" always contemplated an agreement with the whole black community of Rhodesia including the Na-

tionists. Otherwise, they point out, there could not be an end to the guerrilla war. The State Department says that Richard's proposals were worked out with Kissinger and did not depart from the Kissinger plan. Mr. Smith spent some time in Geneva talking with delegates of the radicals. They say that Smith, not Richard, changed the terms.]

The Patriotic Front

I refer to a recent letter from Mr. Fiederman of Cape Town which appeared under the title of "Closed eyes on Rhodesia."

He asserts that "the Patriotic Front of the Mugabe-Nkomo alliance is a Marxist-infiltrated minority relying on Russian support." The Patriotic Front may be a minority. If so, this is one thing it has in common with Mr. Smith's Rhodesian Front. Also, the Patriotic Front is not a Marxist-dominated minority relying on Russian support so much as an African party seeking the overthrow of "an odious dominant minority" (Tobybee).

Mr. Fiederman says that Henry Kissinger persuaded Mr. Smith to accept certain proposals. He omits to mention that neither Kissinger nor Smith consulted those who matter most — the African Rhodesian leaders. This omission of the African Rhodesian leaders is, I believe, one of the root causes of the trouble at Geneva. Think of their different approach. Mr. Smith went to Geneva to confirm the acceptance of proposals which he had previously

agreed to. The African Rhodesian leaders, on the other hand, went to Geneva to show their disapproval of the proposals about which they had not previously been consulted.

The writer goes on to state that the real cause of the failure at Geneva was the "intransigent attitude of the black extremists." Would it not have been truer to say the other way around? Would it not have been truer to say that comment applies with equal, if not greater force, to Mr. Smith? Is it not Mr. Smith who is closing his eyes and his ears to the message of the African Rhodesian leaders, a message that can be summarized as "Treat us as men and as full citizens in the land of our birth?" Only when Mr. Smith becomes less intransigent will he begin to see this message on the wall and interpret it correctly.

It was asserted that had Mr. Smith listened to the demands of Britain and the United States "white Rhodesians and moderate African States" would find themselves "enlightened and persecuted people." Would the African people in Rhodesia be seeking the overthrow of Mr. Smith if they themselves were not an enlightened and persecuted people?

Auburndale, Mass.

We invite readers' letters for this column. Letters are not answered every one, but they are condensed before publication. We welcome full comments are welcome.

Letters should be addressed to: The Christian Science Monitor, International Relations, One Norway Street, Boston, MA 02115.

COMMENTARY

Cruise missiles: Do gains justify the risks?

By Victor Zorza

The Soviet Army newspaper Red Star recently delivered itself of what could look, out of context, like an ultimatum addressed to the U.S. government. "The United States must, first, halt the development of the cruise missile and, second, announce its resolve never to let this particular genie out of the bottle."

It was not an ultimatum. The Soviet Army journal was merely quoting the conclusion of an article which had appeared in the U.S. quarterly, Foreign Affairs. But the quotation certainly reflects the view of the Soviet military which argues, to quote Red Star again, that the new U.S. missile programs, including the "cruise" program, carry the threat of "serious destabilization" of the strategic parity which now prevails between the two superpowers.

Indeed, the argument which the Soviet military present to its political leaders about the new U.S. weapons programs is the exact mirror image of the argument presented by the U.S. military to its own politicians about Soviet arms programs. The increasing throw-weight of Soviet missiles, which could be roughly translated as their carrying capacity, is often seen in the United States as an equally serious destabilizing factor.

There are some who argue that Washington could use the cruise missile as a bargaining chip in negotiations designed to curtail the growth of Soviet throw-weight. But the military advantages to be derived from the cruise missile are so formidable that few defense planners would be willing to give it up. Its computer would guide it unerringly to its target, by comparing the terrain over which it flies with information stored in the computer memory. This terrain-contour matching system is only one of the many refinements which might enable cruise missiles to determine the outcome of a land battle in Europe or to destroy the silos of strategic missiles hidden deep inside Russia.

The Soviet Union, which is some 5 to 10 years behind the United States in developing similar systems, has no new weapons on the horizon which could match the cruise missile. Its only hope is to negotiate with the United States a limit on the range and numbers of the cruise missiles so that they would pose less of a threat to Soviet forces. The Kremlin has therefore refused to go ahead with a SALT II agreement unless it incorporates such limits. The United States has demanded limits on

the Soviet Backfire bomber in exchange for limits on the cruise missile program, but the vested interests now involved on both sides are so strong that it would be extremely difficult — if not impossible — to strike any such bargain. President Carter's suggestion that the Soviet Union should agree to both the Backfire and the cruise missile being left out of the next SALT agreement has so far found no favor in the Kremlin.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, who will be visiting Moscow March 28 is expected to take with him several proposals on how the issue might be resolved. But the complexity of the problem is such that an early solution may prove impossible.

And, if the Cruise-Backfire issue is not solved in time, it may stand in the way of the SALT II agreement. Failure to conclude the next SALT agreement by the September-October deadline could lead to unravelling of some of the earlier agreements.

It may be that the time has come to think seriously of a pause in the development of the cruise missile, to give the negotiators on both sides a chance to consider the problem without

the pressures created by the threat of the impending deployment of the new system, which is now expected in about three years.

The difficulties of policing a pause in the development of cruise missiles are real enough, but since the Soviet Union is so far behind, the pause would in effect amount to a suspension by the United States of its own effort. True, it might cost the United States a year or so out of a 5-to-10 year lead. But if it helped to produce an agreement, the benefits of a pause would far outweigh the risks.

President Carter has suggested to the Kremlin a pause in the deployment of Soviet mobile missiles while talks proceed between the two sides on the best ways to avoid the destabilizing effects of that particular innovation. If it is sauce for the Soviet goose it should also be sauce for the American gander.

It may be that Mr. Vance cannot offer a cruise pause to the Russians, since the forces arrayed against such action in Washington are so powerful. But he could at least ask in Moscow what the Kremlin would be prepared to do to facilitate an agreement, if such a pause were to be offered.

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The human rights minefield

By Pat M. Holt

As the Carter administration passes the halfway point of its first 100 days, the most notable change which it has brought to American foreign policy is a new outspokenness on human rights.

The new emphasis will be welcomed by many Americans, including a large part of Congress, who were uncomfortable with what looked like a tendency to ally the U.S. too closely with brutally repressive regimes because they were anticommunist or because it wanted military bases on their territory.

One reason the Ford administration was reluctant to make a public issue of human rights in the Soviet Union was the fear that it would interfere with the larger objective of détente. The Carter administration thinks this fear is unjustified and that, on the contrary, outspokenness on human rights will make détente more palatable to its right-wing critics in the United States. Only time — and how far Carter is willing to push human rights in a crunch — will tell.

Even less clear is the extent to which the

cause of human rights will be aided by American leadership. The President thinks it will be significant. He has cited examples in countries as diverse as Chile and Romania in which political prisoners have been released following American expressions of concern. But if this is going to be a benchmark for measuring progress — and it's probably as good as any — then it raises the possibility that cynical regimes seeking to impress the United States will deliberately arrest political prisoners so that they can look good in releasing them.

Further, the current uproar over human rights in the Soviet Union is in fact a result not of oppression but of liberalization. Under Stalin 30 years ago Soviet dissidents would simply have disappeared before anybody in the West ever heard of them.

A more difficult question is where does concern for human rights become intervention in the internal affairs of other countries? Granted, great powers have never been inhibited by the doctrine of nonintervention when they felt their national interests at stake, or perhaps more

importantly, when they felt they could get away with it. But intervention is not something to be undertaken lightly.

How gross do violations of human rights have to be before some kind of intervention — a remark by the State Department spokesman, a presidential letter to a Soviet dissident, an expeditionary force — is justified? To say it is somewhere between police roughing up a random prisoner and a pogrom such as the Nazis conducted against the Jews is not advancing matters very much. Nor does it help much to say the American response, or the degree of intervention, should be tailored to the seriousness of the violation. If the new policy is largely rhetorical, it may make us feel better, but it will look like lip service. A good criterion is the degree of outrage in the rest of the international community.

While nobody condones torture, one man's violation of human rights is another man's law and order. As a spate of Supreme Court decisions shows, individual rights are far from well settled in the United States. And the American

view of human rights abroad has frequently been colored by ideology. Liberals complain about violations in Chile and Korea; conservatives point to the Soviet Union and Cuba, almost nobody mentions China, and the killing of hundreds of thousands in Indonesia in the '60s went virtually unnoticed.

We don't really have to settle all these nuances, though we would be foolish not to heed their warnings. We have to conduct international business with a great many countries, whether or not we like their governments. But we can control the degree of intimacy in our relations with those governments.

Perhaps the best guidelines for picking the way through this international minefield are to be found in a most unlikely source. When then Vice-President Richard Nixon returned from his disastrous tour of South America in 1958, he said American policy should be "a handshake for dictators, an embrace for democrats."

That's still good advice.
Mr. Holt is former chief of staff of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Avoiding disaster in foreign aid

By Roy L. Prosterman and Charles A. Taylor

There is a grave risk that well-meaning people in the Carter administration are about to head down a path that will spell final disaster for United States foreign aid: a program already reduced to one-eighth the share of gross national product (GNP) it commanded in Marshall Plan days, and cut by roughly one-half since John Kennedy's presidency. Paradoxically, this new step may be taken out of genuine concern for the world's poor, and in an effort to meet Mr. Carter's campaign promises. What seems to be proposed is that our economic aid be increased to one half of 1 percent of GNP — back to about the Kennedy-era levels — and that more of it be funneled through multilateral agencies, like the World Bank.

But regrettably, more aid alone, without basic reform of the institutions that administer that aid, will do very little good, and indeed may do a great deal of harm by destroying the vast vestiges of support for the aid program by the public. As it is, 79 percent tell the Harris poll they support foreign aid to help poor people, but only 9 percent think most aid does this. Therefore, it appears, 54 percent want such aid cut, not increased.

Moreover, among the aid-administering institutions, the multilateral ones have proven even more inept, on the whole, than America's own Agency for International Development (AID).

The key problem is that giving more aid, even much more aid, to needy countries is not equivalent to giving more aid to needy people: the oligarchs who rule in many of these countries are at least as capable of wholesale waste of the aid resources they receive as rulers of far wealthier countries. What is needed is some reasonable assurance that the aid is in fact helping poor people toward better lives, an assurance that requires both standards of effectiveness and administrators willing to apply them. The former we have had for only 15 months; the latter we still do not have.

Given their head, the oligarchs do not so much steal the aid, as waste it: Industrial "show" projects, harbors and superhighways, endless "planning" and "training" for senior bureaucrats provide little benefit to the 70 percent of the third world's population that live in the countryside. Even superficially plausible projects — like "farm to market" roads for Ethiopia, or "rural electrification" for the Philippines — are grossly premature where one is dealing with subsistence farmers who have nothing to market and little to electify.

The standards adopted in the "New Directions" aid legislation passed by Congress in December, 1976, do, by contrast, underline what has worked in countries that have tried it. The new law requires allocating aid to those countries which show commitment and progress in making crucial changes at the village

level itself, through essential steps such as land reform and small-holder credit, which can be measured in increases in small farm yields, and which are reflected in reduced infant mortality (through the combination of better nutrition and basic preventive health measures) and later in reduced birth rates (as parents realize they can afford the "insurance" births that were motivated by expectation of infant and childhood deaths).

But AID today is a bureaucracy with little real prospect of carrying out the "New Directions" legislative mandate. While the legislation contemplates increased grass-roots concern, 43 percent of AID's personnel are now found in Washington. Those in "the field" are almost all in the capital cities, well insulated from the poverty they claim to be fighting, and with only a tiny minority able to speak a local language.

Equally devastating to AID's capacity to perform is that the State Department has long dominated the country-allocation process of the supposedly quasi-independent AID operation, lodged within it. State's priorities have traditionally been much shorter-term and more "political," and much less development-oriented, than those contemplated in the new legislation.

The solutions to this complex of administrative problems are not difficult to visualize in the abstract, but concretely, they may pose

the first tough test of the Carter administration's capacity to carry out its broader reorganization aims:

• So-called "security supporting assistance" needs to be clearly separated from true economic-development aid. The best model is probably one which would move security-supporting assistance directly into the State Department. The minority of truly development-oriented Foreign Service personnel in AID should be concentrated in a new, independent agency: a "Federal Reserve" model might not be too far off the mark.

• Most of the personnel of the new agency should be moved out of Washington and into the field, there to work directly on the development and overseeing of programs. Few should be ensconced in the capital cities. Competence in the local language should be required for practically everybody.

Only by combining such steps with the "New Directions" legislation, we believe, will there be a reasonable prospect of renewed public support for foreign aid — for sufficient aid, sufficiently well-used, to make a real difference to the fate of the world's poor.

The authors are associated in the study of legal and administrative problems bearing on economic development, with headquarters at the University of Washington Law School.